

Postscript.

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Page	Line	False	True.
20	25	thus	this
30	24	long	longest
30	36	a booke	bookes
31	22	mit.	m c. t.
31	30	without	or without
46	1	Third	A third
56	9	ot	or
59	29	manuifælicis	manuifælicis
63	3	passed	poased.
63	27	parfing	poafing
72	23	more	molt
73	1	goe truely	goe surely
79	3	speedily	pecially
102	12	Que	Que
	18	Virtutem.	virtutum
	36	weapon	weapons
114	9	must	will
137	2	ascio	afcio
144	3. & 11	vincit	vincet
179	31	fittest	fitlest
182	17	curiously	cursorily
191	1	in manner	in good manner
211	37	so great	gréat
231	16	Nomenclaton	Nomenclator
234	35	Theognis	Theognis
235	22	his	this
236	19	be also	also
241	13	who	which
278	24	oderint	oderunt.

Page 200. in the margent against line 18 for yongest, read highest.

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THE POSING OF THE PARTS.

OR,

A most plaine and easie way of examining the *Accidence and Grammar*,
by Questions and Answeres, arising
directly out of the words of
the Rules.

Whereby all Schollars may attaine most speedily to the perfect learning, full vnderstanding, and
right vse thereof; for their happy proceeding
in the Latine tongue.

Gathered purposely for the benefit of Schooles, and
for the vse and delight of Maisters
and Schollars.

The second Edition, corrected,
and enlarged.

*In omni disciplina, infirma est artis praeceptio, sine
summa assiduitate exercitationis.*



LONDON,
Printed for THOMAS MAN. 1615.

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216-09

1891



TO THE VVOR-
shipfull, his much respected friend,
M^r. ABRAHAM JOHNSON, Coun-
saillour at the Lawe, of
Lincolns Inne.

MAny haue been the wel-willers and furtherers of
my labours, for our Grammar-schoole: yet few
there are to whom I owe more, then vnto your
worthy and loving fathers, M. Iohnson and M.
Chaderton; both for their direction and incou-
ragement which they haue giuen me therein. Ha-
uing therefore be thought me to whom the Questions of Grammar
(which are to make all difficulties in the Accidence and Gram-
mar most plaine and easie, and which containe the very ground
of all) might most fitly appertaine; I finde none, after those vnto
whom I haue dedicated my former School-labours, to whom these
doe more of duty belong, then vnto your selfe: that I may in some
part repay vnto you, or at least vnto yours, that debt which I owe
vnto themselves. And first for M. Iohnson your father: because
he hath yeilded vnto me the greatest help (next vnto my Honou-
rable Lord) in laying the foundation of all my School trauels;
both in setting me more earnestly thereunto, by his graue aduise,
and also supporting me by his bounty, that I might be able the bet-
ter to goe through with the Worke. Moreouer, for that (besides
his singular indentours for the furtherance and advancement of
all good Learning, whereof both in Vniuersity, Citty, and Coun-
trei he hath giuen so good testimonie) I haue knowne none, who
hath comencere vnto him, in his great care, that the best, speedi-
est, surest and most easie waies might be found out, for all Schoole,
according to our receiued Grammar, and most approued Schoole
Autors, and the same to bee made vniuersally knowne, that
all euen the meanest both Masters and Scholars may proceede

THE EPISTLE

with delight, and all good Learning may go happily forward. So for your father in law M. Chaderton: because he hath not onely vouchsafed to peruse some part of my labours, and to afford me his iudgement and censure therein, but hath also beene pleased to afford some principal experiments, which himselfe hath obserued. Who therefore can iustly mislike, that I thus dedicate vnto you, this first Ground work of our grammar-school, contained in these questions? Which being rightly laied, it is concluded by the ioynt consent of all the learned, that the whole building must needs goe most happily forward. Yea, I dare be bold to affirme, that a schollar of any aptnesse, being made perfect in these questions (which hee may learne together with his Accidence and Grammar; and that as soon, as he would learne the bare rules alone, if not much sooner) shall finde such a furtherance to attaine those sixe helps of Learning, which wise Socrates so much commends, as he shall go forward with all ease and cheerefulnesse euer after. That I may fully perswade all men of the truth heereof; I will first rehearse all the seauen marks which Socrates giueth, of him who is fitted to make the most excellent schollar, as our most learned schole-maister M. Askam hath set them downe. His hopefull schollar must be

1. ΕΥΦΥΗΣ, that is, as he expounds it, one apt of wit, and hauing all qualities of minde, and parts of body, meete to serue Learning. as, wit, will, tongue; voice; face, stature & comelinesse.
2. ΜΝΗΜΟΝ, that is, of good memorie, which is called the mother of Learning.
3. ΦΙΛΟΜΑΘΗΣ, a loue of learning; which loue will ouercome the hardest learning in time: and without which, the schollar shall neuer attaine vnto much.
4. ΦΙΛΟΠΟΝΟΣ, a loue of labour, one who still take paines at his book.
5. ΦΙΛΗΚΟΟΣ, one that is glad to hear and learne of others.
6. ΖΗΣΙΜΟΣ, one that is apt to moue questions, desirous to search out any doubt, not ashamed nor afraid to aske, untill he be fully satisfied.
7. ΦΙΛΕΠΑΙΩΣ, one that loueth to be praised of his father, maister, or others for his well doing. A childe of this nature thus louing praise, will feruently loue and earnestly desire Learning, gladly labour for it, willingly learne of others, boldly aske any doubt. Now for these helps, though the two first bee speciall benefits of nature, yet may they be much increased and preserved (chiefly the Memory) by this perfect vnderstanding of all the grounds of Grammar; thorough this plaine order

DEDICATORIE.

order, so directly in all things agreeing with their *Accidence*. But for the fine last, there will neuer any meanes be found, whereby they will more speedily be wrought, and appeare in children, then heerby; when they can answere so readily and perfectly to euery Grammar question. For this (if they be well applied) will winne them such love from their maisters, and Parents, and also such praise and commendations, from all who examine them, or heare them posed with so much ease through the plainnesse of it, as will make them to strine who shall carrie away most commendations; and so who shall take the most paines. And then the first Authors being seconded with the help of Grammaticall translations, so vsed as is prescribed, not to make them truants, but to lead them surely by the hand, past the difficultie of all schoole Learning, and still afterward with other new supplies of Commentaries and the like, shall make the whole way so delighsome, as they shall neuer weare in all their course but be euer made more earnest to climbe vp to the top of all good Learning. If it be objected that questions of *Accidence* and Grammar haue been set forth by others, I answere that sundry haue indeede taken very profitable and commendable paines heerein: To all them I acknowledge our Schooles much beholden; and my selfe especially. And yet ayming at the same generall benefit and furtherance of Learning, which they doe, I hope none of them can be offended, if out of all of them laied together, and not iniuring any one of them, I haue indenured to gather one more plaine, easie, full, and more agreeing to our *Accidence* and Grammar in all things; and to make all their labours of much more vse to Schooles then euer heere tofore. For besides that som points of principal vse & arising directly out of the Booke, are wanting in all them which heere you shall finde, they haue moreouer many hard and strange questions intermixed, not so necessarie for the first enterers, and which doe much trouble the younger sort. Many also of those questions in them, which are gathered directly, are placed out of the order of the *Accidence*, or else distinctions of the Chapters are not obserued, or they are set down in too obscure termes, or ouershort for children to conceiue: that both maisters and schollars doe soone cast them out of hand, and that very few of them are knowne in our Grammar Schooles. I haue therefore laboured to drave these so, as they may serue

THE EPISTLE &c.

most fitly and easily, for all schooles, according to the course which must of necessitie be taken, so long as our Accidence and Grammar remaine; which cannot be altered, without very great inconveniences to Schooles, and setting both masters and scholars almost newly to begin, to be acquainted with their new rules, or at the least to bring much disturbance. I have also striven to make them so plaine, that not onely the Teachers, but even the young scholars themselves may appoyne one another by them, and understand each thing fully. For the necessarie questions, which I have adioyned, onely for making the rest more cleare, I have set an Asteriske upon them, to distinguish them from those which are contained directly in the booke, to use or omit as the maister will, and a hand pointing at some places which are of most necessarie use. For other questions (to the end that our young scholars may not be troubled at all with them, nor hindered by them in learning their Accidence; and yet may in fit time be acquainted with all of them, which shal be most needfull: that nothing may be wanting hereunto to make our scholar a sound Grammarian) I purpose (God willing) so much as (upon further advise) shall be thought fit, to set them briefly in the margents ouer against the rules to which they belong, as I have done some fewe already; or else in the end most shortly by themselves. Accept this beginning as a token of my thankfulnessse to those your graue father, who have deserved so well of the Church of God, and of all good learning, that I wish to keep a perpetuall memorie of them; and withall, as a pledge of my thankfull affection euen unto your selfe for your ancient loue, and of my heartie desire, to adde somewhat to yours by these and other my trauailes. Accept them as a witnesse of my unfained study, for that good, which I trust shall hereby be conueyed unto Schooles and all good learning, in making the first entrance so euen, as that it may be run in with alloyning emulation. By the welcome and kinde entertainement of my first labours, I shall be more encouraged to go forward with the work during my life; untill I may either put the last hand vnto it, or that others after me may supply whatsoeuer is wanting in my poore indenuors, being but thus entred into. Ianuarie 12. 1611.

Yours in all thankfull affection,

JOHN BRINSLEY,



To the iudicious Reader.

First, cause the Schollar in learning his rules, to vnderstand them well, according to these Questions or the like : after, to get his rules, and keepe them perfectly by daily repeating: then, by posing, or reading ouer these, all will bee made his owne most easily and surelie, to goe forward in construction with all alacritie and speede. Farewell.

The Authors Postscript.

Louing Reader, correct (with thy pen) what still hath escaped. Future Editions (God willing) shall amend continually what is amisse, and supply what is wanting.

10. 11. 1941



THE POSING OF the *Accidence*.

Q. **W**hat Booke doe you learne?

A. The *Accidence*.

Q. What booke is that?

A. A booke which teacheth all the first grounds of the Latine tongue.

* Q. Why is it called the * *Accidence*?

Because it teacheth first & chiefly the *Accidents*; that is, the things belonging to the parts of speech.

Q. Into how many parts is your *Accidence* diuided?

A. Into two. First, an Introduction of the eyght parts of the Latine speech. Secondly, the Construction of the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by an Introduction of the eyght parts of speech?

A. An entring, or leading-in the learner as by the hand, to knowe the eight parts of speech.

* Q. What meane you by the Construction of the eight parts of speech?

A. The construing or framing, & setting together of the eyght parts of speech.

Q. Where begins your first part, or the Introduction of the eight parts of speech?

A. At *In speech*.

Q. Where beginneth the second part?

A. At *For the due Ioyning of words, &c.*

B

Q. What

speech is
property the
uttering of
our mind by
words, or the
words whereby
we utter our
mind.
Some make
but four parts
of speech.
Nouns, Verbs,
Adjectives, &
Particles. The
construction of
these four parts
is not the same
in all languages.
In some, the
construction is
very different
from what it is
in others. In
some, the
construction is
very simple, &
in others, it is
very complex.
In some, the
construction is
very regular, &
in others, it is
very irregular.
In some, the
construction is
very easy, &
in others, it is
very difficult.
In some, the
construction is
very clear, &
in others, it is
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very mysterious.

* Speech is properly the uttering of our minde by words, or the words wherby we viter our minde.

* Some make but four parts of speech,

Noune, Verbe, Aduerbe. Conjunction: because Propositiones, & Participles may be ioyned to the Nounes; Propositions & Interjections to the Aduerbs.

* Or because their last letter or syllable may be changed into other letters or syllables.

* That many Nounes and Verbs are vndeclined is in regard of vse, that they are not wont to

THE POSING OF

Q. What meane you by those words, * *In speech?*

A. In euery tongue or language; as namely, in the Latine speech or tongue, which we are to learne.

Q. How many parts then are there of the Latine speech?

A. * Eight: Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, Aduerbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

Q. Are there no moe parts of all your Latine speech but onely eyght?

A. No: for euery word whereof speech is made, is one of these eight parts. It is either a Noune, or a Pronoue, Verbe, or one of the rest. Though there be many thousand words, yet each is one of these.

Q. How many of these parts are declined? how manie vndeclined?

A. The foure first are declined: the 4. last are vndeclined.

Q. Why are they said to be declined?

A. Because * they may be * declined: that is, they may be varied or changed, from their first ending, into diuerse endings:] as, *Magister, magistri, magistro. Amo, amas, amat.*

Q. Why are the rest called vndeclined?

A. Because they cannot bee so declined or changed: as, *hodie, cras, ad.*

* Q. How many of them are declined with case? how many without?

A. Threewith case, one without case.

* Q. Which three are declined with case?

A. Noune, Pronoune, and Participle with case: Verbe without case.

not wont to be declined. not in regard of the nature of the words.

Of a Noune.

* *Nihil*. is a Noune, though it signifie nothing: because it is not ment properly nothing at all,

but a thing of no value, hauing the name of *hilum*. the black in the top of a Beane: as *ne-hil*, or *ne hilum*, not so much as the black in a Beane.

Q. Which is the first part of speech?

A. A Noune.

Q. What is a Noune?

A. A Noune is the name of a * thing, that may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

Q. What

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is a ^{*} word that signifieth the name by which we call any thing whatsoever may be seene, felt, heard, or vnderstood.

^{*} In Grammar we haue to consider words, not things.

Q. Giue me examples of it.

A. A hand *manus*, a house *domus*, goodness *bonitas*.

^{*} Q. Is a hand a Noun?

A. A hand it selfe is not a Noun: but the word signifying a hand, is a Noun.

Q. How many sorts of Nounes haue you?

A. Two: a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adiective.

Q. What is a Noun Substantive?

A. A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himselfe, and requireth not another word ioyned with it to shew his signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the name of a thing which may bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the help of any other word to shew it by: as, a hand, a booke.

Q. How knowe you when a word may bee fully vnderstood of it selfe?

A. If I may fitly put *a*, or *the* before it: or if I cannot fitly ioyneth this word *thing* vnto it; as, a booke, the house.

^{*} Q. What are then the notes or marks in English, to know a Noun Substantive by?

A. *A* or *the*, or if I cannot fitly put this word *thing* after it.

Q. With how many Articles is a Noun Substantive declined?

A. With one: as, *hic Magister*, a Master; or with two at the most: as, *hic & hac Parens*, a father or mother.

Q. What is a Noun Adiective?

A. Which cannot stand by it selfe in reason or signification, but requireth to be ioyned with another word.

Q. What meane you, when you say, a Noun Adiective is that cannot stand by it selfe?

A. I meane, it is the name of such a thing, as cannot bee fully vnderstood of it selfe, without the help of an other word to make it plaine.

THE POSING OF

Q. Shew mee an example how.

A. *Bonus* good, is a Noun Adjective: for when any one speakes of good, I know he meanes something that is good; but I know not what thing it is that hee calleth good, except hee put some other word vnto it: as a good boy; a good house; or the like.

* Q. Haue you any speciall marke to know a Noun Adjective by?

A. Yes. If I may put this word *thing* to it, it is a Noun Adjective; as, a good thing, an euill thing.

Q. What is a Noun Adjective declined with?

A. Either with three terminations, or with three Articles.

Q. How with three terminations?

A. As, *Bonus, bona, bonum*.

Q. How with three Articles?

A. As, *Hic et hac levis, et hoc leue* light.

Q. How many sorts of Noun Substantiues are there?

A. Two: Proper and Common.

Q. Which is a Noun Substantiue Proper?

A. Such a Noun or name as is proper to the thing that it betokeneth, or signifieth: or which belongeth but to one thing properly, as *Edwardus*, Edward; & so each mans proper name.

Q. What is a Noun Substantiue Common?

A. Every Noun which is common to moe: or which is the common name of all things of that sort: as, *homo*, a man, is the common name to all men; so a house, a citie, vertue.

Q. How many things belong to a Noun?

A. My booke sets downe fve; * Number, Case, Gender, Declension, and Comparison.

* Forme & figure belong to all words: for euery word is Primitive or Derivative. w^{ch} is called the form: & Simple or Compound, which is called the figure. Primitive, which is of it selfe. Derivative w^{ch} is deriued of another. Simple, is a word not made of moe Compound is a word mingled of moe.

Numbers of Nounes.

* Numbers belong to all parts of Speech which are declined.

Q. How many * Numbers are there in a Noun?

A. Two: the Singular and the Plurall.

Q. What is the Singular Number?

A. That which speaketh but of one thing: as, *Lapis* a stone;

stone; meaning but one stone.

Q. Which is the Plurall number?

A. That which speaketh of more than one: as, *Lapides*, stones.

Cases of Nounes.

* Q. What is a Case?

A. Every severall ending of a Noun in the declining of it } and so of all other parts of speech, which are declined like a Noun.

Q. How many Cases are there?

A. Sixe in either Number; that is, sixe in the Singular, & sixe in the Plurall.

Q. Rehearse the Cases.

A. The Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.

Q. How may these Cases be known asunder?

A. * The Nominative and Accusative by their places, the other by their signes.

Q. Which is the place of the Nominative?

A. It usually commeth before the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *who*, or *what*: as, if I aske, Whoteacheth; the answer is in the Nominative case: as, *Magister docet*, the Master teacheth.

Q. What is the signe of the Genitive case?

A. *Of*.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question *whose*, or *whereof*: as, if it be asked, Whose learning is it; The answer is in the Genitive case, *Doctrina Magistri*, the learning of the Master.

Q. What is the signe of the Dative case?

A. *To*, and sometime *for*.

Q. To what question doth it answer?

A. To the question, *to whom*, or *to what*: as, if it be asked,

* They may be known in Latine, for the most part, by the terminations of the Declensions.

THE POSING OF

To whom do you giue a booke: the answer is in the Dative case, thus: *Do librum Magistro*, I giue a booke to the Master.

Q. How knowe you the Accusatiue case?

A. It followeth the Verbe in due order of speech.

Q. To what question doth it answere?

A. To the question *whom*, or *what*: as, if the Schollar be asked, Whom doe you loue; he answereth in the Accusatiue case thus: *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

Q. How knowe you the Vocatiue case?

A. By calling or speaking to: as, *ô Magister*, O Master.

Q. How knowe you the Ablatiue case?

A. Either by Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue case, beeing ioyned with it, or else by signes.

Q. Which are the signes of the Ablatiue case?

A. *In*, *with*, *through*, *for*, *from*, *by*; and *than*, after the Comparatiue degree.

Articles.

Q. **W**hat followeth next after cases?

A. Articles.

Q. What is an Article?

A. The marke to know the Gender by in declining.

Q. How many Articles are there?

A. Three, *Hic*, *hac*, *hoc*.

Q. Whence are these borrowed?

A. Of the Pronoun.

Q. Decline them all together.

A. Singulariter Nom. *Hic*, *hac*, *hoc*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huius*. &c. and so forth, as it is in the booke.

Q. Decline them seuerally, each Article by it selfe, and first the Masculine.

A. Singul. Nom. *Hic*. Gen. *Huius*. Dat. *Huius*. Accus. *Hunc*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *Hoc*. Plur. Nom. *Hi*. Gen. *Horum*. Dat. *His*. Accus. *Hos*. Voc. *Caret*. Abl. *His*.

Q. Decline *Hæc*.

A. Singul. *Hæc*, *huius*, *huic*, *hanc*, *hæc*. Plur. *Hæc*, *harum*, *his*,

his, has, his.

Q. Decline *Hoc* likewise.

A. Sing. *Hoc, huius, huic, hoc, hoc.* Plur. *Hec, horum, his, hec, his.*

* Q. Why are they set here before the Genders and Declensions?

A. Because they serue to note out the Genders, and also to decline Nounes in euery Gender.

* Q. What signifieth *Hic, hec, hoc.*

A. When it is vsed as a Pronoun, it signifieth *this*: but when it is declined with a Noun, it is onely an Article, like as it is taken here, and hath no signification at all.

Genders of Nounes.

* Q. What is a Gender?

A. The difference of Nounes according to the sex.

* Q. What meane you by that?

A. It is the difference whereby a word is noted to signifie the male, or female, or neither: that is, either *hee* or *shee*, or neither of them.

Q. How many Genders haue you?

A. My booke makes seauen: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

Q. Which is the Article of the Masculine Gender?

A. *Hic*: as, *hic vir* a man.

* Q. What doth it belong to?

A. It belongeth properly to Masculines; that is, vnto males or hees, and vnto such words as haue been vsed vnder the names of hees.

Q. Which is the Article of the Feminine Gender?

A. *Hec*: as, *hec mulier* a woman.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. To Feminines; that is, to females or shees, or things going vnder the names of shees.

Q. What is the Article of the Neuter Gender?

A. *Hoc*

THE POSING OF

A. *Hoc* ; as, *hoc saxum* a stone.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. It belongeth properly to words which signifie neither hee nor shee.

Q. What Article hath the Common of two?

A. It is declined with *hic* and *haec*.

* Q. What belongeth it to?

A. It belongeth properly to words signifying both male and female ; that is, both hee and shee.

Q. What Articles hath the Common of three?

A. *Hic*, *haec*, and *hoc*.

* Q. What belongs it to?

A. Onely to Adiectiues.

Q. What Articles hath the Doubtfull?

A. *Hic* or *haec*, as we will : as, *hic vel haec* dies a day.

* Q. What doth it belong to?

A. To such living creatures most properly, in which the kinde is vnknowne ; whether they be hee or shee.] As a snayle, a snake, &c. and to some others. Also to some linckleth things, as a day, a chanell, and the like.

Q. What is the Epicene Gender declined vwith?

A. Onely with one Article, and vnder that one Article both kindes are signified] that is, both hee and shee. In names of foules, fishes, and wilde beastes : as, *Hic passer*, a sparrow, either the cocke or the henne, *haec aquila* an Eagle, both hee and shee : *haec halsed* a herring, both milker and spanner.

* Q. Is the Epicene Gender a Gender properly?

A. No ; it is not properly a Gender, nor hath any proper Article.

* Q. You said, that your booke did make seauen Genderes : are there not seauen simply?

A. No : there are but three simply. The Masculine, Feminine & Neuter : the other foure are compounded or made of these three.

The Declensions of Nounes.

Q. **W**hat follow next after Genders?

A. Declensions.

* Q. What call you a Declension?

A. A varying of a word into cases,] or the varying & changing of the first name of a word, into diuerse other endings, called cases.

Q. How many Declensions of Nounes are there?

A. a Fiue.

Q. How wil you know of what Declension a Noun is?

A. By the termination of the Genitiue case singular.

* Q. What meane you by termination?

A. The end of a word in the last letter or syllable.

Q. How ends the Genitiue case singular of the first Declension?

A. In a diphthong.

Q. How the Dative?

A. b In a diphthong, &c.

Q. What is your example of the first Declension?

A. *Musa*.

* Q. What serues this exāple for chiefly?

A. This, and all other examples following in each Declension, serue to shewe their rules by, and also to decline or frame others like vnto them.

Q. Decline *Musa*, and giue the English with it in euery case, according to the signs of the cases.

A. Singul. Nom. *hec musa* a song.

Gen. *huius musa* of a song.

Dat. *huic musa* to a song.

Accus. *banc musam* the song.

Vocat. *ô musa* O song.

a Sundry Greeke words made Latine words; yet declined wholly or in part, after the Greeke manner, cannot be referred to any of these fiue Declensions properly, as *Titan*, *Pan*, *Daphnis*, & the like, being of the first Declension in Greeke. So Feminines in o, hauing the Genitiue in *us*, and the Accusatiue in o, as, *Sappho*, *Manto*, *Clio*, *Dido*, *Eccho*, &c. which belong to the fourth Declension of the contracts ending in o, as *Leto*, Gen. *Letoos*, *Letous*, Accu. *Letoa*, *Leto*. So *Anchises*, *Penelope*, & others of other Declensions.

b The rest of the terminations, both in this and all other Declensions, may bee posed thus by the Accidence.

Make your schollar perfect in this kind of declining of Nounes & conjugating Verbes, & you shall soone finde the benefit of it about that which you will imagine.

THE POSING OF

Ablat. *ab hac musa* from a song.

Plural. Nom. *hæ musæ* songs.

Gen. *harum musarum* of songs.

Dat. *his musis* to songs.

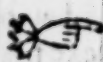
Accus. *has musas* the songs.

Vocat. *ô musæ* ô songs.

Ablat. *ab his musis* from songs.

Q. Why do you give *a*, for the signe of the Nominatiue case; and *the*, of the Accusatiue?

A. Because these are the most vsuall signes of these cases, and may most fitly serue herevnto.


 **Q.** Giue me the signes by themselves to decline any word by.

A. *A*, of, *to*, *the*, *ô*, *from* or *fro*.

Q. Decline *Musa* with the English first.

A. A song, *musæ*: of a song, *musæ*: to a song, *musæ*: the song, *musarum*: ô song, *ô musæ*: from a song, *ab hac musæ*.

Plur. Songs, *musæ*: of songs, *musarum*: to songs, *musis*: the songs, *musas*: ô songs, *musæ*: from songs, *ab his musis*.

 *** Q.** Why do you decline them so?

A. Because giuing English to the Latine, will teach me to construe & parse Latine speedily: and giuing Latine to English, will helpe me as much for making Latine.

^a For other questions concerning the Declensions,

because they are very many & ouer-hard for children, I

take it much better for the Teachers, to shew them to their schollars out of the Latine rules (where most of them are set downe at large) as their schollars shall haue occasion to learne them, in their Authors, then either to trouble their memories, or margents with them.

^a **Q.** Doe your Dative and Ablatiues plurall, end alwaies in *is*, in this Declension?

A. No: *Filia* and *nata* are excepted, which make the Dative and Ablatiue plurall in *is*, or in *abus*. Also *Dea*, *mula*, *aqua*, *liberta*, which end in *abus* onely; as, *Deabus*, *mulabus*: not *deis*, *mulis*.

The second Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitiue case singular of the second Declension?

A. In

6

**b This is only
to be vnder-
stood of**

Nouns of the second Declension; for in the fourth.

manus makes
ô *manus* : & of
words of the
Masculine or
Feminine Gé-

der onely, not
of the Neuter.

c Words ending in *os*, also, of the second Declension.

make the Vocative likewise in *r*, like words in *us*.

as, logos, ô loge.
d Panthus and
Oedipus, having
the Vocative

in u, are not
of the second
Declension in
Latine, but of

the third, of
contracts in
Greek, like
Basileus. — a Basileus.

e Latmius for
Latmi, in the

3 Vocat. is an
Atticisme, that
is, after the
Attick dialect,

the Voca. like
the Nomi.
f This is ment
only of nouns

which are regular, that is, declined after the common

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manner, not of irregulars or heteroclits, as words wanting the Plurall nūber, or the like.

g Ambo & duo, are found to be the same in all Genders, like as *duo* in Greeke, as, *ambo anguis*, for *ambos angues*, or *angues*. *Plaut. h* Here declining of Latine before may suffice: and so in Adiectives.

cline it both wayes, as you did *Musa*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc regnum*, a kingdome. Gen. *huius regni*, of a kingdome. So, a kingdom, *regnum*: of a kingdome, *regni*, &c.

Q. Are no words excepted from beeing thus declined?

A. Yes: *g* only *ambo* and *duo* of the first & second Declension; which make the Neuter Gender in *o*, as *ambo*, not *ambas*: and the Dative and Ablative in *bus*; as, *ambobus*, *ambabus*, *ambobus*, not *ambis*.

Q. *h* Decline *Ambo* with the English.

A. Plur. *Ambo*, both Masculines: *amba*, both Feminines: *ambo*, both Neuters. So in the rest.

The third Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the third Declension?

A. In *is*, &c.

Q. Giue me an example of the third Declension, declined as before both waies.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic lapis* a stone.

Gen. *huius lapidis*, of a stone, &c.

So, Nom. *hic et hac Parens*, a father or mother.

Gen. *huius Parentis*, of a father or mother, &c.

Thus againe English first.

The fourth Declension.

Q. **H**ow ends the Genitive case singular of the fourth Declension?

A. In *us*.

Q. Giue an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hac manus*, a hand, &c.

The fift Declension.

Q. How ends the Genitive case singular of the fift Declension?

A. In *ei*.

Q. Give an example.

A. Sing. Nom. *hic meridies*, a noone-time of the day, &c.

Q. Of what Gender are Nounes of the fift Declension?

A. Of the Feminine Gender, except *meridies* and *dies*.

Q. Shew me how the Genitive case singular ends in each Declension together.

*** A.** Of the first in *b e* diphthong, as, *Musa*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *is*: as, *lapidis*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.

The fift in *ei*, as, *meridiei*.

Q. Shew me how the Datives end, & so all the rest in order.

A. The Dative case singular of the first, in *e* diphthong: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

The third in *i*: as, *Lapide*.

The fourth in *ui*, as, *Manui*.

The fift in *ei*, as, *Meridiei*.

The Accusative case singular

Of the first in *am*: as, *Musam*.

The second in *um*: as, *Magistrum*.

The third in *em*, or *im*: as, *Lapidem*, *fitim*.

The fourth in *um*: as, *Manum*.

The fift in *em*: as, *Meridiem*.

The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative.

The Ablative case singular

Of the first in *a*: as, *Musa*.

The second in *o*: as, *Magistro*.

That *Pithias* and *Dorias*, names of women, do make the vocat. in *ai*, is after the Attick Dialect in Greeke, making the Vocat. like the Nom. These wordes are also rather to be taken to be of the second Declension in Greeke, then of the first: & their termination after the maner of the barbarous tongue, from which they were taken.

How this Genitive case is sometimes in *a*, sometimes in *y*. see the Latine rules.

* These are to be made perfect by continuall posing each way.

Some words of the first Declension haue the Genitive singular in *as*, as. *Familias*, *auyas*, *terras*, &c. in imitation of words of the second Declension in Greeke, which end in *da*, *tha*, *ra*. and *pure*; viz. which haue a vowell before *a*. This is called *Gracismus*, that is an imitation of the Greeke. Other words haue *ai*, for *a*: as. *pistai*, *aulai*, for *pista*, *aula*. This is called *Archaismos*: an imitation of the ancient kinde of speaking. Heereof also see the Latine rules.

In the first Declension, the Vocat. is like the Nom. except in Greek words in *as*, which make the Vocat. in *a*; and in *ei*, which make the vocat. in *a*, or in *e*.

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d The Ablat. of the third is oft in *i*, as, *par-ti*, *colli*, *cini*, *fu-fi*, &c. by reason of the visuall change of *e*, into *i*, amongst the Ancients, like as here, and here &c.

d The third in *e* or *i*: as, *Lapide*, *tristi*.

The fourth in *u*: as, *Manu*.

The fifth in *e*: as, *Meridie*.

The Nominatiue case plurall

Of the first in *e* diphthong: as, *Musa*.

The second in *i*: as, *Magistri*.

The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *Manus*.

The fifth in *es*: as, *Meridies*.

The Genitiue case plurall

Of the first in *arum*: as, *Musarum*.

The second in *orum*: as, *Magistorum*.

The third in *um*, or *iura*: as, *Lapidum*, *tristium*.

The fourth in *uum*: as, *Manuum*.

The fifth in *erum*: as, *Meridierum*.

The Datiue case Plurall

Of the first in *is*: as, *Musis*.

The second in *is*: as, *Magistris*.

The third in *ibus*: as, *Lapidibus*.

The fourth in *ibus*, or *ubus*: as, *manibus*, *arcubus*.

The fifth in *ebus*: as, *Meridiebus*.

The Accusatiue case plurall

Of the first in *as*: as, *Musas*.

The second in *os*: as, *Magistros*.

e The third in *es*: as, *Lapides*.

The fourth in *us*: as, *manus*.

The fifth in *es*: as, *meridies*.

The Vocatiue plurall is euer like the Nominatiue.

The Ablatiue plurall, is euer the same with the Datiue.

e The Accu. case plurall of the third, did indifferently end in *es*, or *is*, as, *partis*, *omnis*, especially in those whose Gen. plurall end in *um*; and sometime *is*, is contracted into *is*, as for *angueis*, *anguis*, for *omnis*, *omnis*.

e Schollars beeing made perfect in these terminations, will soone growe to readinesse

Q. e Giue me shortly the terminations alone, in euerie case together.

A. Of the Genitiue case singular, *a*, *i*, *is*, *us*, *ei*.

Of the Datiue, *a*, *o*, *i*, *ui*, *ei*.

Of the Accusatiue, *am*, *um*, *em*, *um*, *em*.

Of the Ablatiue, *a*, *o*, *e*, *u*, *e*.

in giuing any case of a Noun, and keeping them most surely.

Nomi-

Nominatiue plurall, *a, i, es, us, es.*
 Gen. (f) *arum, orum, um* or *ium, ium, erum.*
 Dativ. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ibus, ebus.*
 Accus. *as, os, es, us, es.*
 Vocatiue like the Nominatiue.
 Ablat. *is, is, bus, ibus* or *ibus, ebus.*

For Dardani-
 darum, is yled
 Dardanium,
 by the figure
 Syncope; so An-
 chisaidum, Tro-
 ygenum: like
 as virum for
 virorum, in the
 second.

* Q. Are there no speciall terminations of the Nomina-
 tiue cases in each Declension, to knowe the Declensions
 by?

A. Not certaine: yet these are the most vsuall in wordes
 which are meere Latine, and regular.

The Nomi. case of the first, endeth in *a*. Of the second, in
r, us, or m. Of the third, in *l, n, o, r, s, x*. Of the fourth, in
us. Of the fifth, in *es*.

Other ter-
 minations are
 either of
 words com-
 ming from
 the Greeke, or

of other strange tongues: as *am*, in the first Declension, is a termination of the He-
 brew: *as, es, e*, of the Greeke.

The Declining of Adiectiues.

Q. Now that wee haue done with Nounes Substan-
 tiues, what are wee to come to next?

A. To Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. How many sorts of Adiectiues are there?

A. Two: Adiectiues declined with three terminations, &
 Adiectiues declined with three Articles.

Q. What Adiectiues are of three terminations?

A. Such as haue in most cases three terminations] that is,
 three diuers endings, shewing their Genders, as *Bonus, bona,*
bonum.

Q. * How know you their Genders by their terminations?

A. The first word, as *Bonus*, is the masculine: the se-
 cond, as *Bona*, is the Feminine: the third, as *Bonum*, is the
 Neuter.

* Q. What if they haue but one termination, that is, if they
 haue but one word in any case, as Ablat. *Bonis*, what Gender is
 the word then?

A. That word is of all Genders.

Q. What

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a Adiectives ending in *us*, *er*, or *ur*, are declined like *bonus*: except *vetus*, *veteris*, ending in *us*: and those in *er*, which may end also in *us*, as *Camp-ster*, & his fellows: with *cicur*, *cicuri*, in *ur*: and these following, which are declined like *unus*.

Q. What is the example to decline words of three terminations by?

A. *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*, good.

Q. How decline you *Bonus* with the English with it?

A. *Bonus*, a good masculine: *bona*, a good feminine: *bonum*, a good Neuter. Genit. *Boni*, of a good masculine: *bona*, of a good feminine: *boni*, of a good neuter. So in the rest.

Q. Are all Adiectives of three terminations declined like *bonus*?

A. All, except eight with their compounds: which make the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*.

Q. What are those declined like?

A. Like *unus*, *a*, *um*.

Q. Hath *unus* the plurall number?

A. No: except when it is ioyned with a word lacking the singular number.

Q. Which are those other words which are so declined like *unus*, hauing the Genitiue case singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*?

A. *Totus*, *solus*, and also *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, & *neuter*.

Q. Are these in all things declined like *unus*?

A. Yes: saving that the five last, that is, *ullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter*, and *neuter*, doe want the Vocatiue case: & *alius* makes *aliud*, not *alium*, in the Neuter Gender.

*** Q.** Of what Declension are Nounes of three terminations, as *Bonus*, *bona*, *bonum*?

A. Of the first and second] for the first word, as *Bonus*, is declined like *Magister* or *Dominus*; the second, as *bona*, is declined like *Musa*; the third, as *bonum*, is declined like *Regnum*.

Q. Which do you call Adiectives of three Articles?

A. Such as wee put Articles to, in every case, to expresse their Genders: as, Nom. *Hic*, *haec* et *hoc* *Felix*. Gen. *huius* *fælicis*, &c. *Hic* et *haec* *tristis*, & *hoc* *triste*.

*** Of what Declension are all Nounes of three Articles?**

A. Of the third Declension.

*** Q.** What Genders are Adiectives of 3. Articles of?

A. Of the Common of three.

b These words are also amōg the ancient Writers declined like *bonus* in the Gene. & Dat. as, *ulli*, *alteri*, for *ullius*, *alterius*.

*** Q.** If

* Q. If they have but one termination in any case, as *Felix*, what Gender is that of?

A. Of all three Genders.

Q. If they have two terminations, as *Tristis* and *Triste*, what Gender are those words of?

A. The first, as *Tristis*, is the Masculine & Feminine Gender: the second, as *Triste*, is the Neuter.

* Q. What are all such Adjectives of three Articles declined like?

A. If they have but one ending in the Nominative case, as, *felix*, or *audax*, they are declined like *felix*. If they have two, like *tristis* and *triste*, *louis* and *love*, they are declined like *tristis*.

Comparisons of Nouns

Adjectives.

Q. **W**hat else belongs to a Noun besides Number, Case, Gender, and Declension?

A. Comparison.

* Q. What is Comparison?

A. The altering the signification of a word into more or lesse by degrees.

Q. Doth Comparison belong to all Nouns?

A. No: it belongs properly to none but to Adjectives.

Q. May all Adjectives be compared?

A. No: none but onely such, whose signification may increase or be diminished.

* Q. What is it to increase or be diminished?

A. To be made more or lesse: as, hard, harder, hardest. So backe againe; hardest, harder, hard.

* Q. What meane you by a degree of Comparison?

A. Every word that altereth the signification by more or lesse, is a degree.

Q. How many degrees of Comparison are there?

A. Three: the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

* Some Substantives are compared but only by an abuse, not properly, as also some Pronouns. No words are compared properly but Adjectives, & Adverbs coming of them. Participles when they are changed into Adjectives, and some Prepositions changed into Adverbs, may be compared therevpon.

THE POSING OF

Q. Which is the Positiue degree?

A. That which betokeneth a thing absolutely, without ex-
 celsse.

Q. What meane you by a thing absolutely, without ex-
 celsse?

A. Such a thing as signifieth neither more nor lesse, but
 is improperly is absolute of it selfe, without beeing compared, or without
 called a de-
 gree of Com-
 parison.

Q. What call you the Comparatiue?

A. The Comparatiue is that which somewhat exceedeth
 the Positiue in signification.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The Comparatiue is a word drawne from the Positiue,
 wherein the signification of the Positiue is somewhat increa-
 sed, or made more:] as, *Durior* harder, or more hard; *minor*
 lesse, or more little.

*** Q.** What is the signe of the Comparatiue degree?

A. *More*: either beeing set downe, or vnderstood.

Q. Of what is the Comparatiue degree formed, & how?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by put-
 ting to *or*, for the Masculine & Feminine Gender; and *us*, for
 the Neuter.

*** Q.** Shew mee how?

A. Of *Durus, dura, durum*, the Genitiue case is *duri*: which
 by putting to *or*, is made *durior*: and by putting to *us*, is made
durius.] So the Comparatiue degree, is *hic et hac durior*, for
 the Masculine and Feminine, and *hoc durius* for the Neuter.
 So also of *Tristi* and *Dulci*.

Q. What is the Superlatiue?

A. The Superlatiue exceedeth his Positiue in the highest
 degree] that is, it increaseth the signification of the Positiue
 to the highest: so that one thing beeing compared with ma-
 ny, is said to be most of all this thing or that: as *Durissimus*,
 hardest, or most hard.

Q. Whence is the Superlatiue formed?

A. Of the first case of the Positiue that endeth in *i*, by put-
 ting to it the letter *s*, and the word *simus*: as, if I put to *duri*,
s, and *simus*, it is made *durissimus*.

Q. How

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Q. How do you compare these three degrees?

A. By declining all three degrees together, in each Case and every Gender, I meane each Gender in every case together: as,

Sing. Nom. { *Durus, durior, durissimus.*
Dura, durior, durissima.
Durum, durius, durissimum.

Genit. { *Duri, durioris, durissimi.*
Dura, durioris, durissima.
Duri, durioris, durissimi.

D 2

This

Nom.		
<i>Durus</i>	<i>Dura</i>	<i>Durum</i>
<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>
<i>Durissimus</i>	<i>Durissima</i>	<i>Durissimum</i>
Genit.		
<i>Duri</i>	<i>Dura</i>	<i>Duri</i>
<i>Durioris</i>	<i>Durioris</i>	<i>Durioris</i>
<i>Durissimi</i>	<i>Durissima</i>	<i>Durissimi</i>
Acc.		
<i>Durum</i>	<i>Dura</i>	<i>Durum</i>
<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>
<i>Durissimum</i>	<i>Durissima</i>	<i>Durissimum</i>
Voc.		
<i>Durum</i>	<i>Dura</i>	<i>Durum</i>
<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>
<i>Durissimum</i>	<i>Durissima</i>	<i>Durissimum</i>
Abl.		
<i>Duro</i>	<i>Dura</i>	<i>Duro</i>
<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>	<i>Durior</i>
<i>Durissimo</i>	<i>Durissima</i>	<i>Durissimo</i>

This Table heedfully obserued, wil
teach presently to forme Comparisons,
by declining all three degrees
together.

Case.	Article.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Nom.	Hic	Durus.	durior.	durissimus.
	Hac	Dura.	durior.	durissima.
	Hoc	Durum.	durius.	durissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Duri.	durioris.	durissimi.
	Huius	Dura.	durioris.	durissima.
	Huius	Duri.	durioris.	durissimi.
Dat.	Huic	Duro.	duriori.	durissimo.
	Huic	Dura.	duriori.	durissima.
	Huic	Duro.	duriori.	durissimo.
Accus.	Hunc	Durum.	durio rem.	durissimum.
	Hanc	Duram.	durio rem.	durissimam.
	Hoc	Durum.	durius.	durissimum.
Nom.	Hic	Fælix.	felicior.	feliciissimus.
	Hac	Fælix.	felicior.	feliciissima.
	Hoc	Fælix.	felicius.	feliciissimum.
Genit.	Huius	Fælicis.	felicioris.	feliciissimi.
	Huius	Fælicis.	felicioris.	feliciissima.
	Huius	Fælicis.	felicioris.	feliciissimi.
Nom.	Hic	Tristis.	tristior.	tristissimus.
	Hac	Tristis.	tristior.	tristissima.
	Hoc	Triste.	tristius.	tristi'simum.
Genit.	Huius	Tristis.	tristioris.	tristissimi.
	Huius	Tristis.	tristioris.	tristissima.
	Huius	Tristis.	tristioris.	tristissimi, &c.

Q. Are there no exceptions from these generall rules of comparing Nounes; that is, from this manner of comparing?

A. Yes: there are foure exceptions.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Of Nounes which have no Comparatiue or Superlatiue degree, but borrow them of others.

Q. How many such haue you?

A. *b* My booke names fīue: *Bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, and multus.*

Q. Compare *Bonus*.

A. *(b)* *Bonus, melior, (c)* *optimus: bona, melior, optima: bonum, melius, optimum. Gen. Boni, melioris, optimi: bone, melioris, optima: boni, melioris, optimi, &c.* So *Malus, peior, pessimus*, and the rest as before.

Q. What is your second exception?

A. Of Positiues ending in *r*.

Q. If the Positiue end in *r*, how must the Superlatiue be formed?

A. *d* Of the Nominatiue case, by putting to *rimus*: as *Pulcher, pulcherrimus.*

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Of sixe Adiectiues ending in *lis*.

Q. How doe you make their Superlatiue?

A. By changing *lis* into *(e)* *limus*, and not into *lissimus*.

Q. Which are those sixe?

A. *Humilis* humble, *similis* like, *facilis* easie, *gracilis*, slender, *agilis* nimble, *docilis* apt to learne: for, wee say, *Humilis, humilimus*, and not *humilissimus*.

Q. How doe all other Nounes ending in *lis*, forme the Superlatiue?

A. They follow the generall rule afore-going.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. That they forme the Superlatiue, by putting to *s* and *simus*, to the first case of the Positiue ending in *i*; as *utilis, utilissimus*: as before.

Q. What is your last exception?

b All other irregular comparisons may be much better shewed the schollars out of the Latine rules, as they shall haue vse of them, then heere to trouble them, or the bookes with them.

c *Pauissimus, multissimus, e-*
gregissimus, piff-
simus, and the like, are old words, & out of vse.

d Thus must also *celebris, salubris, acris, alacris*, haue the Superlatiues, because they haue the *Nō.* also in *r*, as, *celeber, saluber, saluberrimus.*

e These six are in prose most truly written with a single *l*, in into *limus*: they are in verse with a double *l*, for the verse sake.

THE POSING OF

A. Of such Adiectiues as haue a vowel coming before
us: as, *Pius, Aspidem, Idonem.*

Q. How are these compared?

A. By these two Adverbs, *Magis* more, & *maximè* most; putting to *magis* in steed of the Comparatiue degree, & *maximè* in steede of the Superlatiue:] so declining the three degrees together, as before in euery Case and Gender in order: as *Pius* godly, *magis pius* more godly, *maximè pius* most godly, &c.

Q. Why are these so compared?

A. For auoyding the meeting together of vowels, which cannot be so well pronounced together: as wee cannot say well, *Pius, prior, &c.*

Of a Pronoun.

Q. Which is the second part of speech?

A. A Pronoun.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A part of speech much like to a Noun, which is vsed in shewing or rehearsing.

Q. Why is it called a Pronoun?

A. Because it is put for a Noun.

Q. Wherein are Pronouns vsed?

A. In shewing or rehearsing something which hath been vttered before, or may well be discerned.

Q. How many Pronouns are there?

A. Fifteene: as, *Ego, tu, sui, &c.*

Q. Haue all Pronouns all the cases?

A. No: onely foure of them haue the Vocatiue case: all the rest want it. Also *sui* wants the Nominatiue case.

Q. May not some other be added to them?

A. Yes: three compound Pronouns, *Ego me, tu te, idem:* and also (e) *Qui, quæ, quod.*

b Pronouns supply the place of Nounes, and haue for most part the nature of nouns.

c There are but 15. Pronouns properly, the rest are compounded of them, or added to them.

d Sundry other Pronouns are found in old Writers, as, *am* for *eam*, *em* & *im* for *eum*, *hibus* for *his*, *med*, *ted*, *miu*, *tiu*, *campse*, *quai*, *ibui*, &c. These & the like are to be known, and not vsed. (e) *Qui* is added to the Pronouns, because it is vsed in rehearsing something, and it is declined much like words of the second Declension of the Pronouns.

Q. Whereof

* Q. Whereof are these three compounded?

A. *Ego*, of *ego* and *me*; *tu*, of *tu* and *te*; *idem* of *is* and *domum*.

* Q. How many kind of Pronounes have you generally?

A. Two: Pronounes Substantiues, & Pronounes Adiectiues.

* Q. How many Pronounes Substantiues are there?

A. Three: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, with their compounds; all the rest are Adiectiues.

Q. How doth your booke diuide the Pronounes?

A. Into Primitiues and Deriuatiues.

Q. How many Pronounes Primitiues are there?

A. Eight: *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic* and *is*.

Q. Why are they called Primitiues?

A. Because they are first vvordes, and not deriued of others.

Q. What are these Primitiues called besides?

A. Demonstratiues.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they commonly shew a thing not spoken of before.

Q. Are not some of them called Relatiues?

A. Yes.

Q. Which are those?

A. *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, with *idem* and *qui* ioyned to them.

Q. Why are these sixe called Relatiues?

A. Because they serue to rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

* Q. Can *Hic*, *ille*, *iste*, and *is*, be both Demonstratiues & Relatiues?

A. Yes; in respect of the diuerse vses to which they serue: that is, both to shew and to rehearse.

Q. Which of these is most specially called a Relatiue?

A. *Qui*.

Q. How many Pronounes Deriuatiues are there?

A. Seauen: *Meus*, *tuns*, *suns*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*.

Q. Why are they called Deriuatiues?

A. Because they are deriued of their Primitiues, *Mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *noſtri*, and *veſtri*; the Genitiue caſes of *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*.

* Q. Shew

Qui of ſome
Gramarians
is taken for
a Noun.

THE POSING OF

* Q. Shew me how.

A. *Mens* comes of *mei*, the Genitive case of *Ego*; *tui* of *tu*, the Genitive case of *tu*; *sui* of *sui*; *nostras* of *nostris*, the Genitive case plurall of *ego*; *uestras* of *uestri*, the Genitive case plurall of *tu*.

Q. How many sorts of Deriuatiues haue you?

These follow
after.

A. Two; Possessiues, and Gentiles.

Q. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

A. My booke names fīue: Number, Case, Gender, as are in a Noun, Declension and Person.

* Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Substantiues; as, in *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*?

A. Though these are not properly of any Gender, yet they are to be vnderstood to be of that Gender, whereof the woord or thing is, whereto they are referred, or whereof they are spoken.

* Q. As how?

A. If they be referred to a word of the Masculine Gender, they are of the Masculine; if to a word of the Feminine, they are of the Feminine: as, *Ego* vnderstood of a man, or any thing of the Masculine Gender, it is the Masculine Gender; of a woman, or any thing of the Feminine Gender, it is a Feminine.

Q. How will you know the Genders in Pronoun Adiectiues?

A. Like as in the Noun Adiectiues.

Declensions of Pronouns.

Q. **H**ow many Declensions are there of a Pronoun?

A. Foure.

* Q. How will you know what Declension euery Pronoun is?

A. By the ending of the Genitive case singular, like as in Nouns.

Q. Giue me the terminations of the Genitive case singular

lar of each Declension.

A. Of the first in *i*: as, *Ego, mei*.

The second in *i*us, or *j*us: as, *Ipse, ipsius: Qui, cuius*.

The third in *i, e, i*, like Adjectives of three terminations;
as, *Mei, mea, mei*.

The fourth in *atis*; as, *Nostras, nostratis*.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the first Declension?

A. Three: *Ego, tu, sui*.

Q. Decline them Latine and English together.

A. *Ego* I, *mei* of me, *mihi* to me, *me* to mee, *à me* from me.
Nos wee, *nostrum vel nostri* of vs, *nobis* to vs, *nos* vs, *à nobis*,
from vs.

So, English first. *I ego*, of me, &c. *Tu thou*, *tui* of thee, &c.
Sui of himsele, or of themselues. *Sibi* to himsele, or to the-
selues, &c.

Q. Then *Sui* is the same both in the singular and in the
plurall number.

A. Yes: in all the cases which it hath; for it wanteth the
Nominatiue and the Vocatiue case.

Q. How many Pronounes are of the second Declension?

A. Sixe: *Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is*, and *qui*.

Q. What are they declined like?

A. Much like to *unus, una, unum*. Gen. *unius*.

Q. Do they all make their Genitiue in *i*us, like *unus*?

A. No: these three, * *Hic, is*, and *qui*, make the Genitiue
in *j*us: as, *huius, eius, cuius*.

* *Hic* is often-
times vsed for
he in old Wri-
ters.

Q. Are *ille, ipse, iste*, declined alike?

A. Yea: they are declined like *iste*. sauing that *ipse* maketh
ipsum in the Neuter Gender of the Nominatiue and Accusa-
tiue case singular, not *ipsud*.

Q. But haue not *is* and *qui*, a seuerall declining?

A. Yes: they differ somewhat.

Q. Decline these, Latine and English together, and first
iste.

A. *Iste* that Masculine, *ista* that Feminine, *istud* that Neu-
ter, or that thing. Genit. *istius* of that Masculine, Feminine,
Neuter.

So, *Is* hee, *ea* shee, *id* that thing.

THE POSING OF

Qui which Masculine: *quæ* which Feminine: *quod* vvhich Neuter, &c.

* Q. Why doe you say in the Ablative case of *Qui*, Ablat. *quo, quæ, quo vel qui*.

A. Because *Qui*, in the Ablative case is of all genders, and may be put for *quo, quæ, or quo*.

Q. How are *Quis* and *Quid* declined?

A. a As *qui, quæ, quod*: putting *quis* before *qui*, and *quid*

after *quod*, thus;

Nom. *Quis vel qui, quæ, quod vel quid*. Gen. *cuius*, &c.

So, Accus. *Quem, quam, quod vel quid*.

Q. How decline you *Quisquis*?

A. Sing. Nom. $\left. \begin{array}{l} \textit{Quisquis,} \\ \textit{Quicquid.} \end{array} \right\} \text{ \&c.}$

* Q. What difference is there betweene *quod* and *quid*?

A. *Quod* requireth commonly a Substantive, or Antecedent with it. *Quid* is alwaies a Substantive of the Neuter Gender.

Q. What Pronounes are of the third declension?

A. Five: *Mens, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester*.

* Q. What are these called?

A. Possessives.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they signifie possession, or owning; as, *Mens* mine: *tuus* thine: *suus* his: *noster* ours: *vester* yours.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Like *Bonus*: except that *mens* makes (b) *mi*, in the Masculine Gender of the Vocative case singular; & that *tuus, su-*

b *Mens* for *mi* in the Vocat. is by Antiptosis as *Virg. Troïce tela manu sangui mens.*

Q. How many Pronounes are of the fourth Declension?

A. Two: *nostras* and *vestras*.

Q. What are these called?

A. Gentiles.

Q. Why so.

A. Because they properly betoken pertaining to some Country or Nation; to some sect or faction: as *Nostras*, one of our Country, or of our sect or side. *Vestras*, one of your

c Of Gens, a Nation.

your countrie, sect, or side.

Q. But your bookeads *Cuius*: is it a Pronoun?

A. No: it is a Noun.

Q. Why is it declined here, being a Noun?

A. Because it hath the same manner of declining vwith *Arpinas* of *Ar-*
Nostras, and *Vestras*; like as all other Nounes that be Gen- *pinum*. and *Re-*
tiles haue: and because it comes of *Cuius*, the Genitiue case *uenas* of *Re-*
of *Qui, quæ quod*. *uenna*, are so
declined.

Q. What signifies *Cuius*?

A. Of what countrie, or what countrie-man.

Q. What are these three declined like?

A. They are in al things declined like *Tristis*: sauing that
in the Nominatiue and Vocatiue case singular, they make *as*
for *at is*.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. Sing. Nom. *Hic et hac Nostras et hoc Nostrate*; for *hic*
et hac nostratis, *et hoc nostrate*: the termination *at is* beeing
drawne into *as*.

Of the Persons in a Pronoun.

Q. **W**Hat is the first thing belonging to a Pro-
noun?

A. Person.

*Q. What meane you by a Person?

A. Any person or thing which speaketh of it selfe, or is
spoken to, or spoken of.

Q. How many persons be there?

A. Three.

Q. What is the first Person?

A. A word whereby any person speaketh of himselfe a-
lone or with others: as, *Ego* I, *Nos* we.

Q. How many words are of this Person?

A. *Ego*, and *nos*: and no more properly.

Q. What is the second Person?

A. Any person or thing which is spoken to, either alone,
or with others: as *Tu* thou, *Vos* ye.

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Q. How many wordes are of this Person?

A. *Tu* and *Vos*: and no moe properly.

Q. But your booke saith, that euery Vocative case is of the second Person.

A. That is by a figure, called *Evocation*.

Q. What is the reason of it?

A. Because *Tu* or *Vos* are vnderstood in euery Vocative case; and so the Vocative case is made of the same Person with them.

Q. As how, for example?

A. When we say, *ô puer*, *ô boy*: we vnderstand, *ô tu puer*, *ô thou boy*.

Q. What is the third Person?

A. That which is spoken of; as, *Ille* he, *Illi* they.

Q. What wordes are of the third Person?

A. All *Nounes*, *Pronounes* and *Participles*; except *Ego*, *nos*, *tu* and *vos*.

a Persons belong to *Nounes* Verbs & *Participles*. by reason of some Person of the *Pronoun* ioined to them expressed or vnderstood, not properly.

Q. But these three, *ipse*, *idem* and *qui*, are sometime of the first and second Person.

A. That is likewise by the figure *Evocation*, when they are ioined with wordes of the first or second Person, expressed or vnderstood: as, with *Ego*, *tu*, *nos*, or *vos*. For then they are made of the same Person.

Q. May not any Noun or Pronoun be of the first or second Person by the same figure?

A. Yes.

***Q.** To what end serue these Persons in Pronounes?

A. To expresse our minde fitly vwhen wee speake of any Person.] More specially they serue for the forming of Verbes, vwherein they are euer expressed or vnderstoode in euery vvord, in each Moode and Tense, except the Infinitive.

For other questions see the Latine Pronoun.

Of a Verbe.

Q. Which is the third part of speech?

A. A Verbe.

Q. What

Q. What is a Verbe?

A. A part of speech declined with a Mood & Tense, & betokeneth the dooing, suffering, or beeing of anything.

* This is ment of perfect Verbes. That

Q. Shewe mee how it betokeneth dooing, suffering, or beeing.

Aue, faxo, qua-

A. Thus: Dooing, as, *Amo*, I doe loue: suffering, as, *amor* I am loued: beeing, as, *sum* I am.

so, &c. are not

*** Q.** What is then the difference betweene a Noun and a Verbe?

declined with

A. A Noun signifieth the name of a thing: a Verbe signifieth the manner of dooing, suffering, or beeing of that thing.

Mood & Tense,

it is in regard

of vse, not the

nature of the

words.

Q. How many kinde of Verbes are there?

A. Two: Personall, and Impersonall.

Q. What meane you by Personall?

A. A Verbe that hath Persons.

Q. What a Verbe is that?

A. Such a Verbe as is varied by diuerse Persons: as, I loue, thou louest, he loueth, we loue, &c.

Q. What is an Impersonall?

A. That which is not varied by moe Persons, but onely is formed in the third Person singular, with this signe *it*: as, *Deceit* it becommeth.

Q. How many kinde of Personalls are there?

A. Fiue: Actiue, Passiue, Neuter, Deponent, and Common.

*** Q.** How doe these differ one from another?

A. Three waies: First in termination or ending. Secondly, in signification. Thirdly in declining or forming.

Q. How doe they differ in Termination?

A. Some end in *o*, some in *or*, some fewe in *m*.

Q. What Verbes in *o*?

A. A Verbe Actiue, and a Verbe Neuter.

Q. What Verbes end in *or*?

A. Passiues, Deponents, and Commons.

*** Q.** What Verbs end in *m*?

A. A few Neuters: as, *sum*, *forem*, *inquam*, *possum*; with other compounds of them.

Q. How

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Q. How then ends a Verbe Actiue?

A. In *o*.

Q. What doth it betoken or signifie?

A. To doe: as, *amo* I loue; or I doe loue.

Q. What may a Verbe Actiue be made?

A. A Passiue.

Q. How?

A. By putting to *r*: as, of *Amo* I loue; put to *r*, is made *Amor*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Passiue?

A. In *or*.

Q. What doth it betoken?

A. It betokeneth passion or suffering, or something to be done: as *Amor* I am loued.

Q. May not a Verbe Passiue be made an Actiue?

A. Yes.

Q. How?

A. By putting awaie *r*; as, of *Amor* take away *r*, it is made *Amo*.

Q. How ends a Verbe Neuter?

A. In *o*, or *m*: as, *Curro* I runne: *Sum*, I am.

Q. Cannot a Verbe Neuter take *r*, to make it a Passiue, as Actiues doe: as, of *Curro* by putting to *r*, to make *curror*?

A. No: There is no such word as *Curror*.

Q. How is a Verbe Neuter Englished?

A. Sometime Actiuely: that is like an Actiue; as, *Curro* I runne: sometimes Passiuely, or like a Passiue; as, *Aegroto*, I am sick.

Q. How ends a Verbe Deponent?

A. In *r*, like a Verbe Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Either like an Actiue: as, *loquer*, I do speake: or like a Verbe Neuter signifying Actiuely, not Passiuely; as, *glorior*, I doe boast.

Q. How ends a Verbe Common?

A. In *r*, like a Passiue.

Q. How doth it signifie?

A. Both

A. Both Actiuely and a Passiuely: that is, both as a Verbe Actiue, and as a Verbe Passiue: and therefore it is called a Verbe Common; as *Osculor*, I kisse, or am kised.

* Q. How may I know in any place whether a Verbe Common do signifie Actiuely, or Passiuely?

A. By the construction. For if it be construed as a Verbe Actiue, it signifieth Actiuely; as, *Osculor te* I kisse thee: but if it haue the construction of a Verbe Passiue, it signifieth Passiuely: as, *Osculor à te* I am kised of thee.

Q. Whether can a Verbe Deponent or a Verb Common looser, to be made Actiues?

A. No: *Loquer* cannot be made *loquo*, nor *Osculor* *osculo*.

* Q. But some of these kinds of verbs are said to be Transitiue, others Intransitiue: how may I know which are Transitiue, which Intransitiue?

A. Those are Transitiue whose action or doing passeth into another thing, & haue not a perfect sense in themselves: as, *Amo Magistrum*, I loue the Master.

* Q. What is the way to know them?

A. If I may fitly aske the question *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe, to shew the meaning of it. As, when you say *Amo* I loue; another may aske *vvhom* or *what* doe you loue; or else he vnderstandes not your meaning.

Q. Which are Intransitiue?

A. Such as haue an absolute or perfect sense in their owne signification, without asking any question: as, *Curro* I run, *Ægroto* I am sicke.

* Of all the five kindes which are Transitiues?

A. Actiues, Deponent, and Commons signifying Actiuely, that is when they are construed like Actiues.

Q. Which are Intransitiues?

A. Verbs Passiues, Neuters and Commons signifying Passiuely, that is, being construed as Passiues.

* Few Verbes
Cõmons are
now in vse, viz.
signifying Pas-
siuely as well
as Actiuely,
except *Crimi-
nor*, *Frustror*,
Osculor, & some
other, althogh
many Partici-
ples of the
Preter tense
of Verbes De-
ponents may
be found sig-
nifying Pas-
siuely, as *Com-
plexus*, *Medita-
tus*, *Interpreta-
tus*, *Comitatus*,
&c.

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Moodes.

Or a Moode is
the manner of
speech vsed in
signifying the
doing, suffer-
ing or being
of any thing.

Q. You saide a Verbe was declined with Moode and Tense: what is a Mood?

A. The manner of speech wherein the signification of a Verbe is vttered: as, in declaring, commanding, wishing, or the like.

Q. How many Moodes are there?

A. Six: the Indicatiue, Imperatiue, Optatiue, Potentiall, Subiunctiue and Infinitiue.

Q. What is the Indicatiue?

A. That which onely sheweth a reason true or false: as, *Amo*, I loue; or else asketh a question: as, *Amas tu?* dost thou loue?

What signe hath it?

A. None.

Q. How know you the Imperatiue?

A. It biddeth or commandeth, as, *Ama*, loue thou.

* Q. What signe hath it?

A. It may haue the signe *Let*; except in the second Persons: where it is euidently knowne by bidding.

Q. How know you the Optatiue?

A. It wisheth or desireth.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. These signes; Would God, I pray God, or God grant.

Q. What hath it ioyned with it in Latine?

A. An Aduerbe of wishing: as, *utinam Amen*, God grant I loue.

Q. How know you the Potentiall Moode?

A. It sheweth an abilitie, vwill or duety to doe any thing.

Q. What signifies it?

A. May, can, might, would, should, ought or could: as, *Amen*, I may or can loue.

Q. How differs it in Latine from the Optatiue and Subiunctiue, seeing that they haue all one termination?

A. Because it hath neither Aduerb nor Coniunction ioyned with it.

Q. How

Q. How know you the Subjunctiue Moode?

A. It hath euermore some Conjunction ioyned with it: or some Aduerbe hauing the nature of a Conjunction: as, *That, if, when, vvhhereas*: as, *Cum amarem*, when I loued.

Q. Why is it called the Subjunctiue Moode?

A. Because it dependeth vpon some other Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or comming after it; as, *Cum amarem eram miser*, when I loued I was a wretch. *Amarem*, I loued, depends of *eram*, I was.

*Q. Is there no difference in Latine, betweene the Optatiue, Potentiall, and Subjunctiue Moodes?

A. No: saue in signification, & signes of the Moodes.

Q. What signifieth the Infinitiue?

A. To doe, to suffer, or to be.

Q. Whether hath it Number & Person, as other Moodes haue?

A. No: it hath neither Number, nor Person, nor Nominatiue case.

Q. What is the common signe to knowe it by?

A. *To*: as *Amare* to loue.

Q. When two Verbs come together without any Nominatiue case betweene them, vvhath Moode must the latter be?

A. The Infinitiue: as, *Cupio discere*, I desire to learne.

Gerunds.

Q. **W**Hat are there moreouer belonging to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Gerunds and Supines.

*Q. Why do they belong to the Infinitiue Mood?

A. Because their signification is infinite, like to the signification of the Infinitiue Mood; not making any difference of Number or Person.

Supines, except onely Passiues: and such are excepted and noted to want their Supines. Impersonalls haue none.

All Verbs Personalls which are perfect & regular haue Gerunds and

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b Gerunds are named of *Gerendo*, because they signifie the manner of dooing something. *Supines* (as *Melanchthon* thinketh) of *Supin*, because

they haue no case before them. *c* Some decline these, *Gen. Amandi, Accusat. Amandum, Ablat. Amando*, But I take it better to decline them onely as they are declined in the Verbe.

Q. How many *b* Gerunds are there?

A. Three: the first ending in *di*, the second in *do*, the third in *dum*.

Q. What signification haue they?

A. Both the Actiue and Passiue: as, *Amandi* of louing, or of beeing loued: *Amando* in louing, or in beeing loued: *Amandum* to loue, or to be loued.

Q. c How will you decline these?

A. They are declined in the Verbe.

Supines.

Q. How many Supines be there?

A. Two: one ending in *um*, called the first Supine: the other ending in *u*, which is called the later Supine.

Q. Why is that in *um* called the first Supine?

A. Because it hath *a* for the most part, the signification of the Infinitiue Mood of the Verbe Actiue: as, *Amatum* to loue.

Q. Why is that in *u* called the later Supine?

A. Because it hath for the most part the signification of the Infinitiue Mood Passiue: as, *Amatu* to be loued.

a It hath the signification of a Verbe Passiue, when it comes of a Verbe signifying Passiuelly: or when it hath *iri*, the Infinitiue Moode of *itur* ioyned with it.

Tenses.

**Q.* What is a Tense?

A. b The *c* difference of a Verbe according to the times past, present, to come.

b The Tense signifieth the time wherein any Person is said to doe or suffer any thing.

c A Noun may signifie time, as a day, &c. but not the doing, suffering, or beeing of a thing in time, as a Verbe doth.

Q. How many Tenses are there?

A. d Five: The Present tense, the Preterimperfect tense, the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense.

d There are properly but three Tenses or times.

**Q.* How

* Q. How may these be knowne asunder?

A. By the times which they speake of, and by signes.

Q. What time doth the Present tense speake of?

A. The time that is now present: as, *Amo*, I loue.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Doe*, *doest*, or *doth*, in the Active voice: and *am*, *are*, *art*, *is*, or *be*, in the Passive.

Q. What speaketh the Preterimperfect tense of?

A. Of the time that is not perfectly past, but as it were still present: as, *Amabam* I loued or did loue.

Q. What signes may it be knowne by?

A. By these, *did* or *didst*, in the Active voice: and *was*, *were*, *wert*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speaks the Preterperfect tense of?

A. That which is perfectly past, though lately: as *Amavi*, I have loued.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Haue*, *hast* or *hath* in the Active: *haue been*, *hast been*, or *hath been*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speaks the Preterpluperfect tense of?

A. Of that which is more then perfectly past, or past a long while since.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Had* or *hadst* in the Active: *had beene*, or *hadst beene*, in the Passive.

Q. What time speaks the Future tense of?

A. Of the time to come.

Q. What signes hath it?

A. *Shall* or *will* in the Active: *shall be*, or *will be*, in the Passive.

* Q. Giue me all the usuall signes of the Active together.

A. (b) *Doe* or *doth*; *did* or *didst*; *haue*, *hast*, or *hath*; *had* or *hadst*; *shall* or *will*.

* Q. Giue me the usuall signes of the Passive.

A. *Am*, *be*, *is*, *are*, *art*; *was*, *were*, *wert*; *haue been*, *had been*, *shall* or *will be*.

The } past,
time } present,
 } to come.

Our booke diuides the Pretertense or time past, into three, (viz.) Preterimperfect tense, not perfectly past. Preterperfect tense, perfectly past. Preterpluperfect tense more then perfectly past.

The principall signes of the Active, are, *Doe*, *did*, *haue*, *had*, *shall* or *will*.

THE POSING OF

Persons.

* Q. **W**hat is a Person in a Verbe?

A. Every feuerall word, in every Mood and Tense: except the Infinitive Moode, which hath no Person.

Q. Why are these called Persons?

A. Because one of the three Persons of the Pronoun, is vnderstood in every one of them: as, *Amo* I loue, is as much as, *ego amo*; *amas* thou louest, as much as *tu amas*; *amat* hee loueth, as much as *ille amat*: and so in the rest.

Q. How many Persons are there in Verbs?

A. In Verbs Personals, there are three in either Number, like as in the Pronoun.

* Q. Hath every Moode & Tense, three Persons in either Number?

A. Yea, in perfect Verbs, except that the Imperative Mood wants the first Person of the singular Number; and the Infinitive hath no Persons at all, as was said.

* Q. What differ your Persons in Verbs, from Persons in Nounes and Pronounes?

A. The Persons in Nounes and Pronounes, signifie who or what Person it is, that doth, or suffereth any thing. The Persons in Verbs signifie, what it is, that such a Person doth or suffereth.

* Q. Shew it by an example.

A. *Magister docet*, the Maister teacheth: *Magister* is the Person of the Noun doing something; *docet*, the Person of the Verbe, signifying what he doth.

Coniugations.

* Q. **W**hat is a Coniugation?

A. The varying of a Verbe, according to

Moods, Tenses, and Persons.

A Coniuga-

tion is a fit

varying of

verbs by their finall

terminations in

both Numbers, and in every person, in

each Moode and Tense.

Q. How many Coniugations haue Verbs?

A. Foure.

A. Foure.

Q. How may they be knowne asunder?

A. By their severall vowels, which are their marks to know them by.

Q. What is the vowell of the first Conjugation to know it by?

A. * *A* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *amāre*, *amāris*.

Q. What of the second?

A. *E* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *docēre*, *docēris*.

Q. What of the third?

A. *E* short, before *re* and *ris*: as, *legere*, *legeris*.

Q. What of the fourth?

A. *I* long, before *re* and *ris*: as, *audire*, *audiris*.

* Q. Where must you finde this *re* and *ris* vvhich you speake of?

A. *Re*, in the Infinitive Moode Active; which is the fourth word in declining the Verbe in the Active voice: as, *Amo*, *amas*, *amavi*, *amare*: and *ris*, in the second Person Passive; that is, in the second word in declining a Verbe Passive: as, *Amor*, *amaris*.

* Do and certaine compounds of it are excepted: as, *circundo*, *pesundo*, *secundo*, which make a short, as, *damus*, *circundamus*, as is in the Latine *Prosodia*.

Of declining and coniugating Verbs.

Q. **T**hat you may be skilful in all Verbs (which with the knowledge of the Nounes, is accounted the most speedy helpe to attaine the Latine tongue) what must you doe?

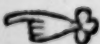
A. I must learne to bee verie perfect, in a declining and coniugating any Verbe.

Q. How many examples haue you to decline, and coniugate all perfect Verbs by?

A. Foure; according to the number of the Conjugations.

Q. In how many voyces are these examples *b* formed?

reſe of the Infinitive moode: the Gerunds. Supines & Participles belonging to that Verbe and voice. *b* Forming or coniugating a Verbe, is the breaking or varying the first word of the Verb, into sundry other words coming of it, by Persons, Tenses, Moodes.

 Declining a Verbe, is the rehearsing of the first & second Person of the Present tense, with the first Person of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode: the Present

THE POSING OF

A. In two: Actiue, and Passiue. All Verbs in *o*, are formed like *Amo*, *Doceo*, *Lego* or *Audio*. All Verbs in *er*, like *Amor*, *Doceor*, *Leger*, *Audior*.

*Q. Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives?

A. Yes: sauing that they are to haue Gerunds & Supines declined with them, because they want Actiues: and they haue Participles, as they are set down in the Participle after.

*Q. What is the chiefe benefit of this perfect readinesse, in declining and conjugating?

A. To be able, as in the Noun, to giue either the English to the Latine; or Latine to the English of any Verbe, in each Moode, Tense, and Person: and thereby to be able to proceede most speedily in construing, parsing, and making Latine.

*Q. How will you doe that?

A. By beeing perfect in all the Persons, thorough each Mood and Tense, to be able to giue both English to Latine, and Latine to English in them: and after to runne the Terminations of euery Tense and Person, in my mind; together with the signes of euery Person in English.

Q. But how will you doe in the Imperatiue Mood, which hath no first Person singular?

A. Giue it in the second Person.

Q. Shew mee an example hereof: and first of saying the Latine before.

A. *Amo* I loue, *amabam* I loued or did loue, *amaui* I haue loued, *amaueram* I had loued, *amabo* I shall or will loue.

Imperatiue second Person, *Ama amato* loue thou.

Opratiue *utinam Amem* grant I loue, &c.

Q. Giue me the English first.

A. I loue *Amo*, I loued or did loue *amabam*, &c. as in declining Nounes.

Q. But let me heare how you runne the Terminations: as, in *Amo*.

A. O, *as*, *at*, *amus*, *atis*, *ant*. So in *Amabam*, *bam*, *bas*, *bat*, *bamus*, *batis*, *bant*.

Q. Which are those English signes, which you must run in

in your minde, with these terminations?

A. The Persons in English; I, thou, he, we, ye and they.

Q. Then if you can giue the first Person in any Tense, you can by this meanes giue any Person of the same, by remembering, or running in your mind, the terminations & signes together.

A. Yes.

Q. How say you, I loued or did loue?

A. *Amabam.*

Q. They loued or did loue?

A. *Amabant.*

Q. If you be asked any Person which you cannot tell, what must you do to finde it?

A. Call to minde but the first Person of that Tense, and run the rest in my minde vntill I come to it.

Q. How, for example?

A. If I be asked, how I say, Wee had taught, I straight remember I had taught *docueram*: & so running in my minde, *ram, ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant*; and withall, I, thou, he, wee, ye, they; I finde *docueramus* we had taught.

* Q. Giue mee the first Persons of those Tenses, vvhich come one of another: and first which come of the Present tense.

A. *Amo, amabam, amabo, amem, amarem, amare.*

* Q. Giue those which come of the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Amavi, amaueram, amauerim, amauero, amauissem, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse them together as they stand in the booke.

A. *Amo, amabam, amavi, amaueram, amabo: Ama, amaro; Amem, amarem, amauerim, amauissem, amauero, amare, amauisse.*

Q. Rehearse them Actiuelly, and Passiuelly together, as they stand in order.

A. *Amo amor, amabam amabar, amavi amatus sum vel fui, amaueram amatus eram vel fueram, amabo amabor.*

Imper. second Person, *Ama amato, amare amator.*

Optat. Potentiall and Subiunctiue, *Amem amem, amarem amarer, amauerim amatus sim vel fuerim, amauissem amatus essem vel*

THE POSING OF

vel fuisset, amauero amatus ero vel fuero.

Infinitive, *Amare amari; amauisse, amatum esse vel fuisse.*

* Illi polliciti se-
se facturum
omnia. Est quod
speremus deos
bonis bene actu-
rum.

* *Amaturum esse, amatum iri vel amandum essem.*

*Amandi, amando, amandum; Amatum, amatus; amans, a-
matus, amaturus, amandus.*

* Q. Give the terminations of the first Persons of the Active voice alone.

A. O, *bam, i, ram, bo or am, Em or am, rem, rim, sem,*

Make these
terminations
exceeding
perfect: all the
rest will bee
soon gotten
& easily kept
by oft repea-
ting these o-
uer thus.

ro. Q. Give the signes of the Tenses answering.

A. *Do, did, have, had, shall or will;* as before.

Q. Give the terminations of the Active and Passive to-
gether.

A. O or, *bam bar, i sum vel ſbo bor,
fui, ram erans vel fueram ſam ar.*

*Em er } rem rer, rim ſim vel fuerim, sem essem vel fuisset, ro
am ar } ero vel fuero.*

Infinit. *e, i: se esse vel fuisse.*

* Q. Is there yet no further helpe for knowing the seue-
rall Persons?

A. Yes. The first Persons Active end in *o, am, em, im, or i:*
the second in *as, es, is or ſis:* the third in *at, et, it:* the first
Plurall in *mus;* the second in *tis;* the third in *nt.*

Q. How end the first Persons Passive?

A. The first Persons end commonly in *or, ar, er;* the se-
cond in *aris, eris, iris;* the third in *tur;* the first Plural in *mur;*
the second in *mini;* the third in *ntur.*

In the Preterperfect tenses, Preterplup. and Future tenses
Passive, the terminations are the same with the tenses in *Sum,*
es, fui, of which they are borrowed: except the Future tense
of the Indicative Moode.

* Q. Which doe you account the speediest way of all, to
get and keepe these Verbs?

A. This oft repetition of these terminations in Latine, and
of the English signes of the Moodes, Tenses, and Persons:
and also much examination of the Active and Passive toge-
ther:

ther: as, asking, I loue, *Amo*: I am loued, *Amer*: he loueth,
amat: he is loued, *amatur*: they loue, *amant*: they are loued,
amantur, &c.

Of *Sum* and other Verbes
 out of rule.

Q. **W**hat rules haue you for Verbes ending in *m*?
 A. There are no rules for them, they are irregular: that is, without rule.

Q. Are none of them declined in your booke?

A. Yes: *Sum* and *Possum*.

Q. How are others in *m* declined?

A. They with most other lame Verbs, or which are irregular, *b* are set downe in the Latin Grammar by themselves: (b) At *Sed nunc*
 except *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, *edo*, *fio*, *fero*, *feror*; which doe follow after. *vi totum.*

Q. Is not a perfect readines in this verbe *Sum*, as necessarie as in any other of the Verbes?

A. Yes, and more also.

Q. Why?

A. Because it serueth for declining of all Verbs in *or*, and also for that it is of perpetuall vse.

Q. How will you come to be perfect in this Verb *Sum*?

A. By the same meanes as in *Amo*, *doceo*, &c. and so in *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, and the rest of those Verbs out of rule: chiefly in being perfect in giuing all the first Persons, both English to Latine, and Latine to English.

Q. Haue you not some speciall obseruations concerning these two Verbs, *Eo* and *queo*?

A. Yes.

Q. Wherein doe they differ from other Verbes?

A. In the Preterimperf. and Future tense of the Indicative Moode, and in the Gerunds.

Q. How do they make their Preterimperfect tense?

A. * *Ibam* and *quibam*; not *iebam*.

Q. How doe they make their Future tense?

G

A. *Ibo*

* *Audibant*, *le-*
nibant, *scibant*,
seuibant, and
 the like, are by
 the figure Syn-
 cope.

THE POSING OF

A. *Ibo* and *quibo*: not *iam*.

Q. How do they make their Gerunds?

So they make the oblique cases of the Participle of the Present tense: as, of *Gen*, the Genitive is *eunti*, so *eunti*, &c.

A. (*b*) *Eundi*, *eundo*, *eundum*; not *tendi*: so *quendi*, *quendo*, *quendum*.

Q. How are they varied in all other Moods & Tenses?

A. Like Verbes in *e*, of the fourth Conjugation.

Q. What Tenses are formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode?

A. All other Preterperfect tenses, Preterpluperfect tenses, and Future tenses; except the Future tense of the Indicative Moode.

Q. How are these formed of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Moode.

A. Those which end in *ram*, *rim*, or *ro*, be formed of it, by changing *i*, into *e* short: & then putting to *ram*, *rim*, or *ro*: as, of *Amaui*, are made *amaueram*, *amauerim*, *amauero*. Those which end in *sem*, or *se*, be formed of it onely by putting to *f* and *sem*, or *se*: as of *Amaui*, *amauissem*, *amauisse*.

Impersonals.

Q. We haue done with Verbs Personals: to come to Impersonals, how are they declined?

A. They are not declined as Verbes Personals, but onely formed in the third Person singular through all Moods and Tenses: as, *Delectat*, *delectabat*, &c.

Q. What signes haue they to know them by?

A. They haue commonly before their English this signe *it*, and sometimes *there*.

Of a Participle.

Q. **W**Hat is your fourth part of speech, vvhich is declined?

A. A Participle?

Q. What is a Participle?

A. A

A. A part of speech derived of a Verbe, taking part of a Noun, &c.

Q. Of what is a Participle derived?

A. Of a Verbe, from whence it hath the beginning.

Q. Why is it called a Participle?

A. Of taking part. Because it hath nothing of it selfe, but what it takes from others.

Q. What parts of speech doth it take part of?

A. Part of a Noun, part of a Verbe; and part of both a Noun and a Verbe together.

Q. What doth it take of a Noun onely, or severally?

A. Gender, Case and Declension.

Q. What of a Verbe alone?

A. Tense and signification.

Q. What doth it take of both of them together?

A. Number and figure.

*Q. How is a Participle declined?

A. With Number, Case and Gender; as a Noun Adjective.

Q. How many kindes of Participles are there?

A. Foure: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in *rus*, another of the Future in *dis*.

Q. How can you know them?

A. Partly, by their endings; partly, by their signification.

Q. How ends the Latine of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. In *ans*, or *ens*: as, *amans*, *docens*.

Q. How ends it in English?

A. In *ing*: as, *louing*.

Q. Is every word ending in *ing*, a Participle of the Present tense?

No: vnlesse the Latine end also in *ans*, or *ens*, hauing the other properties of a Participle.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time present.

Q. What is the Latine of the Participle of the present tense formed of?

There are two of the Active voice; as, the Participle of the Present and the Future in *rus*: two of the Passive; that is, the Participle of the Preter-tense, and Future in *dis*.

THE POSING OF

c For forming
Participles of
Verbs wating
the Preterim-
perfect tense,
we must saie
Preterimperf.
tenses, as, in-
quirebam, inqui-
ens.

d These Par-
ticiples, Futu-
rus, osurus, pari-
turus, nasciturus,
arguturus, tui-
turus, nosciturus,
moriturus, oriturus,
are for-
med irregu-
larly.
Stockwood.

A. Of the c Preterimperf. tense of the Indicative Mood,
by changing the last syllable into *ns*: as, of *Amabam*, *bam*
turned in *ns*, is made *amans*: so, of *Auxiliabar*, *auxilians*.

Q. What doth a Participle of the Future in *rus*, signifie
or betoken?

A To doe; like the Infinitive Mood, of the Active voyce:
as, *Amaturus* to loue, or about to loue.

Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come, but Actiuelly.

Q. How endeth it in Latine?

A. In *rus*: as, *amaturus*.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. d Of the later Supine by putting to *rus*: as, of *Doctus*,
docturus.

Q. How ends the English of the Participle of the Preter-
tense?

A. In *d*, *t*, or *n*: as, *loued*, *taught*, *slaine*.

Q. How ends his Latine?

A. In *tus*, *sus*, *xus*: as, *amatus* *loued*, *visus* *seen*, *nexus* *knit*.

Q. Do all of them end either in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, in Latine?

A. Yea all; except *Mortuus* *dead*, which endeth in *uus*.

* Q. What time doth a Participle of the Preter tense sig-
nifie?

A. The time past.

Q. What is it formed of?

A. Of the later Supine by putting to *f*: as, of *Lectus*, *lec-
tus*.

Q. What signifieth a Participle of the future in *du*?

A. To suffer; like the Infinitive Moode of the Passive
voyce: as, *Amandus* to be loued.

* Q. What time doth it signifie?

A. The time to come Passiuelly.

Q. Of what is it formed?

A. Of the Gen. Case of the Participle of the Present tense.

Q. How?

A. By changing *tis*, into *du*: as, of *Amantis*, turne *tis* in-
to *du*, and it is made *Amandus*.

Q. But hath it not sometimes the signification of the Ac-
tiue

the voyce; and of the Participle of the Present tense?

A. Yes: as, *Legendus* reading. As in this sentence; *Legendis veteribus proficis*; In reading old authors thou dost profit.

Q. Is it then properly a Participle of the Future in *du*, when it signifieth Actiuelly?

A. No. It is rather an Adiectiue Gerundiue.

Q. Hath euey kinde of Verbe all the foure Participles?

A. No.

Q. How many Participles haue Verbs Actiues & * Neu-
ters, which haue the Supines?

A. Two: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *rus*.

Q. But what if these lacke the Supines?

A. Then they want the Future in *rus*.

Q. Why so?

A. Because it is deriued of the later Supine. As, of *Disco* is onely *discens*; without a Participle of the Future in *rus*.

Q. What Participles haue Verbs Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines?

A. Two: a Participle of the Preter tense, & of the Future in *du*: as, of *Amor*, cometh *amatus*, *amandus*.

Q. But what if the Actiues want the Supines?

A. They want then the Participle of the Preter tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Because the Participle of the Preter tense should be formed of the later Supine which is wanting. As, of *Timeo* is onely *timendus*.

Q. What Participles hath a Verbe Deponent?

A. Three: one of the Present tense; another of the Preter tense, and one of the future in *rus*: as, of *Auxilio*, cometh *auxilians*, *auxiliatus*, *auxiliaturus*.

Q. Can it neuer haue a Participle of the Future in *du*?

A. Yes; if it gouerne an Accusatiue case, as being a Verbe Transitiue: as, *Loquor verbum*; *Loquor*, may forme *loquendus*.

Q. How many Participles hath a Verbe Common?

A. All the four Participles: as, of *Largior*, cometh *largiens*, *largiturus*, *largitus*, *largiendus*.

Q. How are the Participles of the Present tense declined?

A. Like

* *Dolendus* and *carendus*, are out of rule. *Erratus*, *excursus*, *percursus*, are taken to come of Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voyce: *lo regnatus*, *triumphatus*, or abusiuely.

THE POSING OF

A. Like Nounes Adiectiues of three Articles: as, Nom.
Hic, hac & hec Amans; like *Felix*.

Q. How are Participles of other tenses declined?
Like Nouns Adiectiues of three diuers endings: as, Nom.
Amatus, amata, amatum; like *Bonus, a, um*: so all the rest.

Of an Aduerbe.

Q. **W**hich is your fift part of speech; and the first
of those which are vndeclined?

A. An Aduerbe.

Q. What is an Aduerbe?

A. A part of speech ioyned to the Verbes, to declare their
signification.

Q. Why is it called an Aduerbe?

A. Because it is usually ioyned to Verbs, in speaking.

Q. May it not be ioyned vnto other parts of speech also?

A. Yes: to such wordes as are in the place of Verbes, and
some other; as, sometimes to Nounes, sometimes to Ad-
uerbes.

Q. Whereto is an Aduerbe ioyned to the Verbs?

A. To declare their signification; that is, to make their
signification more plaine and full.

* How?

A. By some circumstance of time, place, number, order,
or the like, according to the the seuerall kindes of Aduerbs;
As, when I taught, where, how oft, in what order: and the
like hereunto.

Q. Rehearse the sorts of your Aduerbs.

A. Aduerbs are of Time, Place, Number Order: and so as
they stand in the booke.

Q. Giue me your Aduerbs, Englishing them in order.

A. Aduerbs of time: as, *Hodie* to day, *cras* to morrow, *he-
ri* yesterday: *perendie* they day after to morrow, *olim* in time
past, *aliquando* sometimes, *nuper* of late, *quando* when.

Of Place: as, *vbi* where, *ibi* there, *hic* heere, *istuc* there, *illic*
there, *intus* within, *foris* without.

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Of Number: as, *Semel* once, *bis* twise, *ter* thrise, *quater* foure times, *iterum* againe.

Of Order: as, *Indè* from thence: *deinde* afterwards: *denique* to conclude: *postremò* last of all.

Of Asking or Doubting: as, *Cur* wherefore, *quare* wherefore, *unde* from whence, *quorsum* to what end, *num* whether, *numquid* whether.

Of Calling: as, *Hæus* hoe, *ô* hoe: *ehodum* hoe syrrah.

Of Affirming: as, *Certè* surely, *ne* verily, *profectò* truely, *sanè* truely or doubtlesse, *scilicet* doubtlesse or truely, *licet* be it so, *esto* be it so. *Scilicet q. scire licet.*

Of Denying: as, *Non* not, *hand* not, *minimè* no, or in no wise, *neutiquam* not, or in no wise, *nequaquam* no, or in no wise.

Of Swearing: as, *v^r*. *Pol* in good-sooth, *æd pol* in good-sooth, *Hercle* truly, *Medius-fidius* in faith or truth. *v^r*. *Pol* by *Pollux*. *Æd pol* by the Temple of *Pollux*.

Of Exhorting: as, *Eia* go to, or well, *age* go to, *agite* goe ye to, *agedum* well, go to yet. *Me-dius fidius*, as *Fidius* the son of *Iupiter*, and God of faithfulness.

Of Flatering: as *Sodes* if thou darest, or on good fellowship, *amebo* of all loue. *as* *Fidius* the son of *Iupiter*, and God of faithfulness.

Of Forbidding: as, *Ne* no, not.

Of Wishing: as, *utinam* I would to God, *si* O that, *ô si* O if, *ô* oh that. *loue me; like Me Hercules, as Hercules shall helpe me.*

Of Gathering together: as, *Simul* together, *vna* together, *pariter* together, *non modo* not onely, *non solum* not onely. *Sodes q. si audes.*

Of Parting: as, *Seorsim* asunder, or one from another: *sigillatim* euery one asunder or peculiarly, *vicatim* streete by streete, or village by village.

Of Choosing: as, *Potius* rather, *imò* yea rather.

Of a thing not finished: as, *Penè* almost, *ferè* almost, *propè* nigh, or neer, or almost, *vix* scarcely, *modo* almost.

Of Shewing: as, *En* behold, *ecce* behold.

Of Doubting: as, *Forſan* peradventure, *forſitan* peradventure, *fortassis* it may be, *fortasse* it may be peradventure.

Of Chance: as, *Fortè* by chance, *fortuito* by chance, or at aduventure.

Of Likenesse: as, *Sic* so, *sicut* like as, *quasi* as, *cen* as, *tantum* euen as, *velut* as.

Of

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Of Qualitie: as, *Benè* well, *malè* cuilly, *doctè* learnedly, *fortiter* valiantly.

Of Quantitie: as, *Multum* much, *parum* little, *minimum* the least of all, *paululum* very little, *plurimum* the most of all or very much.

Of Comparison: as, *Tam* so or as wel, *quàm* as, *magis* more, *minus* lesse, *maximè* especially.

Q. Are not some Aduerbs compared?

A. Yes; certain are: as, *Doctè* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly. *Prope* neer, *propius* neerer, *proximè* the neerest of all.

Aduerbs coming of Nouns which are compared irregularly, do follow their manner of comparing:

as, of *Bonus*,
Melior, *optimus*,
is *Benè*, *melius*,
optimè.

* Q. Doe these form the Comparatiue, and the Superlatiue degree of their Positiue, as Adiectiues doe?

A. No: they haue no Comparatiue nor Superlatiue degree, of themselves; neither doe forme any Comparison properly.

* Q. How then haue they these degrees?

A. They doe borrow them of Nounes Adiectiues of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree.

* Q. How do their Comparatiue & Superlatiue degrees end?

A. Their Comparatiues end in *us*; like the Neuter Gender of the Adiectiue of the Comparatiue degree.

Q. How end their Superlatiues?

A. They end for most part in *e*, like the Masculin Gender of the Vocatiue case of their Adiectiue of the Superlatiue degree. Of which they seeme to bee formed: as *Doctè*, *doctius*, *doctissime*.

& Neuter Adiectiues are oft put for Aduerbs: as, *recens* pro *recenter*, *totum* for *totè*.

This is when they are taken Aduerbially, signifying as Aduerbs.

Q. b Doe not some Superlatiues end in *um*?

A. Yes: some few which haue the termination of the Neuter Gender, of the Vocatiue case, whereof they come: as, *Plurimum*, *potissimum*.

Q. Are not Prepositions sometimes made Aduerbes?

A. Yes: when they are set alone without a case.

* Q. How may we know Aduerbs?

A. Easily. Many of them are set downe in the Accidence. The rest may be knowne partly by their English, partly by their Latine; chiefly by their English and Latine together.

* Q. How

* Q. How by their English?

A. Most of them, besides these in the booke, are Adverbs of Quality, & doe commonly end in *ly*, in English: as, wisely, learnedly.

Q. How by their Latine?

A. They end commonly in *e*, or *us*, and are marked ouer the head with a graue accent, to distinguish them frō Nouns: as, *Doctē*, *doctius*, *doctissime*. Or else they end in *er*: as, *Prudenter*, wisely.

* Q. How by their English and Latine together?

A. Thus: as, *Doctē* learnedly, *doctius* more learnedly, *doctissime* most learnedly. *Fortiter* valiantly, *fortius* more valiantly, *fortissime* most valiantly.

Q. But haue you not some ending in *e*, like Ablatiue cases?

A. Yes: as, *Tantū* by so much: & some also in *im*: as, *furtim* theeuishly, comming of the verbe *furor*. But these haue their accents to know them by, like as those in *us*, and the rest.

Of a Conjunction.

Which is your second part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Conjunction.

Q. What is a Conjunction?

A. A part of speech that joineth words & sentēces together.

* Q. What is then the vse of Conjunctions?

A. To ioyn words and sentences.

Q. How many kindes haue you of them?

A. Twelue: Copulatiues, Disiunctiues, Discretiues, Causals, Conditionals, Exceptiues, Interrogatiues, Illatiues, Aduersatiues, Reddiuiues, Electiues, Diminutiues.

Q. Giue me your Coniunctions, Latine and English together.

A. *Copulatiues*: as, *Et* and, *que* and, *quoque* also, *ac* and, *argue* and, *neque* neither, *neque* neither.

Disiunctiues: as, *Aut* either, *ve* or, or either, *vel* either, *seu* either, *sive* either.

Discretiues: as, *Sed* but, *quidem* but truly, *autem* but, *verō* but,

These are called Copulatiues, because they serue to couple parts of sentences absolutely. Disiunctiues, by vvhich

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parts of sentences are so severed, as if one onely could be true.

Discretives, by which the parts are lightly severed.

Causals, which shew a cause of a thing going before.

Conditionals, by which the part following is knit, vpon condition of that going before.

Exceptiues, do except against something going before, or

from something following. Interrogatiues aske a question. Illatiues, bring in some conclusion or shew something. Aduersatiues shew some diuersitie of things. Reddi- tiues, answere to the Aduersatiues. For the order of the Coniunctions how they are to bee

but, *at* but, *ast* but.

Casuals: as, *Nam* for, *namque* for, *enim* for, *etenim* for, *quia* because, *vi* that, *quod* that, *quum* sith that, *quoniam* because, and *quando* (set for *quoniam*) sith that, or because.

Conditionals: as, *Si* if, *sin* but if, *modo* so that, *dum* so that, *dummodo* so that.

Exceptiues: as, *Ne* except, *nisi* except, *quin* but, *alioquin* except that, or otherwise, *preterquam* except that.

Interrogatiues: as, *Ne* whether, *an* whether, *utrum* whether, *neque* whether or no, *anne* whether or no, *nonne* is it not so.

Illatiues: as, *Ergo* therefore, *ideo* therefore, *igitur* therefore, *quare* wherefore, *itaque* therefore, *proin* therefore.

Aduersatiues: as, *Et si* although, *quanquam* although, *quamuis* although, *sicet* although or albeit, *esto* be it so.

Reddiues to the same: as, *Tamen* notwithstanding, *amen* yet notwithstanding.

Electiues: as, *Quam* how, *ac* as, *atque* as, or then.

Diminutiues: as, *Saltem* at least, *vel* yea, or at the least- wise.

following. Interrogatiues aske a question. Illatiues, bring in some conclusion or shew something. Aduersatiues shew some diuersitie of things. Reddi- tiues, answere to the Aduersatiues. For the order of the Coniunctions how they are to bee placed, and other questions, see the Latine Coniunction.

Of a Preposition.

Q. Which is your third part of speech vndeclined?

A. A Preposition.

Q. What is a Preposition?

A. A part of speech most commonly sette before other parts of speech, either in Apposition, or in Composition.

Q. Why doe you say, most commonly set before other parts?

A. Because some Prepositions are orderly set after their cases; the rest also may be set after, sometimes.

Q. What

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are they then Prepositions?

A. No: they are then changed into Aduerbs: and so if they doe forme the degrees of Comparison.

Q. May those foure which serue to both cases, haue either an Accusatiue case or an Ablatiue, as we will?

A. No: except *Subter*, which wee may vse at our pleasure.

* Q. How knowe you then when to ioyne them to the Accusatiue case; when to the Ablatiue?

A. By their signification: for when they are put for other Prepositions seruing to the Accus. case, they will commonly haue an Accusatiue case: so for Prepositions seruing to the Ablatiue, an Ablatiue.

Q. When doth *in*, serue to the Accusatiue case?

A. When it hath the signe *to*, ioyned with the English: as, *in urbem*, into the Citie. Or, when it is put for *Erga* towards, *contra* against, or *ad* vnto. Otherwise, it serues to an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Sub* gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. When it is put for *Ad*, *per*, or *ante*; that is, when it signifieth vnto, by, about or before. Otherwise, it gouerns an Ablatiue.

* Q. When doth *Super* gouerne an Accusatiue?

A. When it is put for *ultra* beyond. Else it will haue an Ablatiue.

* Q. Haue you no moe Prepositions but these?

A. Yes: *b* These lixe; *Am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*.

Q. Doe these serue to any cases?

A. No: they serue onely to make Compound words; so that they are neuer found alone, but onely in Composition, compounded with other words.

Q. Are not Prepositions compared?

A. No: except some of them when they are changed into Aduerbs: as, *Prope*, *propius*, *proxime*.

re back or againe: *se* asunder: *con* together. *se q.* *si* or *sim.* *con.* *q.* *cum*.

b These haue commonly these significations or the like, which by vse in reading may easily be obserued;

Am about,
di from, &c.
dis asunder,

Of an Interjection.

Q. What is your last part of speech?

A. An Interjection.

Q. What is an Interjection?

A. A part of speech, which signifieth some suddaine affection, or passion of the minde, in an imperfect voice.

Q. How many kinds of Interjections haue you?

A. So many as there are suddaine passions or motions of the minde: as of mirth, sorrow, dread and the like: as they are in my booke.

Q. Giue me the English of your Interjections; as you did of Aduerbs and Coniunctions.

A. They are imperfect voices: and so haue no proper English words: yet we may English them thus, after our custom of speech:

Some be of mirth: as *Euax* hey, *vab* hey-da.

Sorrow: as, *Hem* alas, *be* ah alas.

Dread: as, *A* ah oh, or out-alas.

Matuelling: as, *Papa* ô wonderfull!

Disdaining: as, *Hem* oh or what, *vab* ah.

Shunning: as, *A* page get thee gone, or fie away.

Praying: as, *Eng* ô well done!

Scorning: as, *Hui* hoe, alas.

Exclamation: as, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem*. Oh the faith of Gods and men.

Curling: as, *W* a woe, malum in a mischief.

Laughing: as, *Ha*, *ha*, *be*, *ha*, *ha*.

Calling: as, *E* ho, *o* ho, *ho* syrrah.

Silence: as, *An* aub.

Q. But are all Interjections such imperfect voices?

A. Yea, all which are properly Interjections: as, *Euax*, *vab*, &c.

* **Q.** What say you then of *malum*, signifying in a mischief, is it not a perfect voice?

A. *Malum* is not properly an Interjection, but a Noun: and is onely then taken for an Interjection, when it is put to

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expresse such a suddaine passion.

* Q. May not other perfect words also, bee made Interjections?

A. Yes: any part of speech may; but especially Nounes and Verbes, whensoever they are vsed to expresse these suddaine motions of the minde:] as, *Infandum* a thing not to be spoken of, *Amabo* of all good fellowship, *Peris* alasse, are made Interjections and vndeclined.

Q. May one word then be of many parts of speech?

A. Yes: being taken in a diuerse signification; or in a diuerse respect and consideration.

* Q. As how, for example?

A. As: *Cum* when, is an Aduerbe of Time; *Cum* seeing that, is a Conjunction Causall; *Cum* with, a Preposicion. And *cum* taken for this word *cum*, or for it selfe, is a Noun Substantiu and vndeclined.

a Such words are Substantiu not properly, but *technicos*, that is, artificially, or materially, as som Gram-marians doe speake.

* Q. It seemeth hereby that a word of any part of speech may be a Noun Substantiu.

A. a Yes: when it is taken for the word it selfe, or as for a word of Art.] As, *Habeo* this word *habeo*. Or when it is put in place of a Noun Substantiu: as, *Bonum mane* good morrow. *Mane* is heere declined, *Hoc mane inuariusabile*.

The Concords of the Latine speech.

Q. **W**Ee haue done vvith the Introduction of the Eight parts of speech, or the handling of the eight parts seuerally, which is the first part of your Accidence: now wee are to come to the rules of Construction of the Eight parts of speech, called the English rules. What meane you by Construction?

b That construction is to be accounted lawfull, which the most approved of the ancient Writers haue vsed both in writing and speaking.

A. b The due joyning, or right ordering & framing together of words in speech.] Or the right ioyning of the parts of speech together in speaking according to the naturall manner; or according to the reason & rule of Grammar.

Q. How many things are to be considered, for the right ioyning of words in Construction?

A. Two:

A. Two: { 1. The Concords of words.

{ 2. The governing of words.

***Q. What meane you by Concords?**

A. The agreements of words together, in some speciall Accidents or qualities; as in one Number, Person, Case or Gender.

Q. How many Concords haue you?

A. Three: The first between the Nominatiue case, and the Verbe.

The second, between the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

The third, between the Antecedent and the Relatiue.

***Q. Why must these sixe so agree together?**

A. Because three of these are weak, and cannot be placed orderly in speech, except they be guided and holden vp by the three stronger.

***Q. Which are those three weak ones?**

A. The three later; that is, the Verbe, the Adiectiue and the Relatiue.

Q. What must the Verbe haue to agree with?

A. His Nominatiue case.

Q. What the Adiectiue?

A. His Substantiue.

Q. What must the Relatiue haue?

A. His Antecedent.

The first Concord.

***Q. What is then your first Concord?**

A. Between the Nominatiue case & the Verbe.

Q. When an English is giuen to be made in Latine, what must you doe first?

A. Locke out the principall Verbe.

Q. What if you haue moe Verbs then one in a sentence, which of them is the principall Verbe?

A. The first of them.

Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes; three: first if the Verbe be of the Infinitiue Mood,

it cannot be the principall Verbe. Secondly, if it haue before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which*. Thirdly, if it haue before it a Coniunction: as, *ut, that, cum, when, si, if, and such others*.

* Q. Why can none of these be the principall Verbe?

A. Because all these doe euer depend vpon some other Verbe, going before them in naturall and due order of speech.

* Q. Must not the same course be taken, when a Latine is to be construed, or turned into English?

A. Yes: the very same. You must likewise first seeke out the principall Verbe, and marke it carefully.

* Q. Why so?

A. Because that will point out the right Nominatiue case, which is that which agrees with it, both in Number & Person, and also in reason; and so it doth very much direct the construing of all the sentence.

* Q. When you haue found out the principall Verbe, what must you doe then?

A. Seeke out his Nominatiue case.

* Q. How?

A. By putting the English, *who* or *vbat*, with the English of the Verbe; and then the word in the same sentence, which answereth to the question, shall be the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

* Q. Giue me an example how.

A. *Venit ne rex?* Doth the King come? If you aske here, who commeth, the answer is, the King; so the word *King*, is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe.

* Q. Must we alwaies thus seeke out the Nominatiue case?

A. Yes, in Verbs Personals: except the Verb be an Impersonall, which will haue no Nominatiue case.

* Q. And where must your Nominatiue case be set, in making or construing Latine?

A. Before the Verbe.

* Q. Are there no exceptions?

A. Yes: three. First, when a question is asked. Secondly, when the Verbe is of the Imperatiue Moode. Thirdly, when this signe is, or *here*, commeth before the English of the

the Verbe.

Q. Where must the Nominatiue case be placed, if any of these happen?

A. Most vsually after the Verbe, or after the signe of the Verb: as, *Amas tu* louest thou? or dost thou loue?

Q. And what case must your casuall worde bee, which commeth next after the Verbe, & answereth to the question, *whom* or *what*, made by the Verbe?

A. It must commonly be the Accusatiue case.

Q. Why doe you say commonly? Is there any exception?

A. Yes: if the Verbe doe properly gouerne another case after him to be construed withall] for then it must bee such case, as the Verbe gouernes properly.

Q. Giue an example.

A. *Si cupis placere magistro, utere diligentia, &c.* Heere *placere* the Verbe gouernes properly *magistro* a Datiue case, and *utere* gouernes *diligentia* an Ablatiue case, not an Accusatiue.

Q. What doth a Verbe Personall agree with?

A. With his Nominatiue case.

Q. In how many things?

A. In two; in Number and Person.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. The same Number and Person that the Nominatiue case is, the same must the Verbe be.

Q. Giue me an example.

A. *Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis.*

Q. In which words lyeth the speciall example, and force of the rule, to apply them to the rule?

A. In *Præceptor legit, vos negligitis.*

Q. How are these to be applyed?

A. Thus; *Legit* the Verb is the singular Number, & third Person, agreeing with *Præceptor* his Nominatiue case, which is the Singular Number, and third Person. And *negligitis* is the Plurall Number, and second Person, because it agreeth with *vos* his Nominatiue case, which is also the Plurall Number, and second Person.

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Q. Must the Verbe be alwaies the same Number and Person, that the Nominatiue case is?

A. No: For there are three exceptions, in the three rules following.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. Many Nominatiue cases Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. When there are moe Nominatiues cases cōming together, with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming betweene them; though all the Nominatiues cases bee of the Singular Number, yet the Verbe must be the Plurall Number.

**It and ij may be of all Persons as well as idem; by the figure Evocation, hauing Ego or nos, Tu or vos, vnderstood; as, Agimus ij, ij poteramus esse pares, &c. for Nos ij agimus, &c.*

Q. But what if the Nominat. cases be of * diuers Persons, with which of them must the Verbe agree in Person? may it agree with any of them?

A. No: It must agree with the Nominatiue case of the most worthy Person.

Q. Which is the Nominatiue case of the vvorthiest Person:

A. The Nominatiue case of the first Person, is more worthy then of the second; and the second more worthy then the third.

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. When a Verbe commeth betweene two Nominatiue cases of diuers Numbers, the Verbe may indifferently accord with either of them, so that they be both of one Person.

Q. What mean you by that, when you say, it may indifferently accord with either of them?

A. It may agree either with that Nominatiue case, which goeth before the Verbe, or with that which commeth after the Verbe; so that both the Nominatiue cases bee of one Person.

Q. Which is the third exception?

A. Heere note also that sometime the Infinitive Mood of a Verbe, &c.

Q. What meane you by that rule?

A. That not only a Casuall word is the Nominatiue case to the Verbe; but sometime an Infinitive Mood, sometimes a whole

whole clause going before, and sometime a member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the Verbe.

* Q. What meane you by a Casuall word?

A. Such a word as may be declined with Cases.

Q. How can an Infinitive Moode, or a whole sentence be the Nominative case to the Verb? Can any word be a Nominative case to the Verbe, but onely a Noun Substantive?

A. Yes: a Noun Substantive, or whatsoever is put in the place of a Noun Substantive; as these are.

Q. How will you decline these, when they are put in place of a Noun Substantive?

A. Like Substantives of the Neuter Gender undeclined: as, *Hoc nihil invariable*: so, *Hoc diluculo surgere invariable*.

* Q. May not a Relative bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but that is onely by reason of the Substantive or Antecedent vnderstood with it, or in whose place it is put.

* Q. And may not an Adjective also bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Yes: but then it must bee an Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Substantive, standing for a Substantive.

* Q. What Number and Person must the Verbe be, when a whole sentence, or a peece of a sentence, are the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. If the Verbe bee referred, or haue respect but to one thing, it shall be the Singular Number, and third Person: but if to moe, it shall be the Plurall Number and third Person.

* Q. What if it be a Noun of Multitude of the Singular Number? I meane, a Noun signifying moe then one?

A. It may sometimes haue a Verbe of the Plurall Number.

* Q. How many things may bee the Nominative case to the Verbe?

A. Sixe: first, a Casuall worde, which is either a Substantive, or a Relative; or an Adjective standing for a Substantive. Secondly, a vvhole reason or sentence. Thirdly, a clause

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clause or peece of a sentence. Fourthly, an Infinitive Mood. Fifthly, an Aduerbe with a Genitiue case. Lastly, any one word or moe put for themselves, or whatsoever is put in steade of the Nominatiue case.

Q. What if your Verbe be of the Infinitive Moode, must it haue a Nominatiue case before it?

A. No: It must haue an Accusatiue case before it, in stead of a Nominatiue.

The second Concord.

Q. **W**hat is your second Concord betweene?

A. Betweene the Substantiue and the Adiectiue.

Q. When you haue an Adiectiue, how will you finde out his Substantiue?

A. As I found out the Nominatiue case:] that is, by putting the English *who* or *what* to the English of the Adiectiue; and the word or wordes answering to the question, shall be the Substantiue to it.

Q. In how many things doth the Adiectiue agree with his Substantiue?

A. In three: in Case, Gender and Number.

Q. Why doth your booke say, The Adiectiue whether it be a Noun, Pronoun or Participle?

A. Because all Pronounes are Adiectiues by nature; except *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*: and so are all Participles; and therefore agree with Substantiues as well as the Noun Adiectiues doe.

Q. Is your Adiectiue alwaies the same Case, Gender and Number, that the Substantiue is?

A. No, not alwaies: for there are three such exceptions as in the first Concord, though my book name but one.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. Many Substantiues Singular, hauing a Coniunction Copulatiue comming between them, will haue an Adiectiue Plurall; which Adiectiue shall agree with the Substantiue of the most worthie Gender.

Q. Which

Q. Which is the Substantive of the most worthie Gender?

A. The Substantive of the Masculin Gender, is more worthe then the Substantive of the Feminine; and the Substantive of the Feminine, more worthy then of the Neuter.

Q. Is this alwaies true?

A. Yea: except in things without life; I meane such as are not apt to have life: as we shall see after.

Q. What Gender is most worthy in these?

A. The Neuter: as, *Arcus et calami sunt bona.*

*** Q.** Which is the second exception?

A. When an Adjective commeth betwene two Substantives of diuers Genders, it may * indifferently accord with either of them.

*** Q.** Which is the third exception?

A. That the Substantive is not alwaies a Casuall word: but a whole sentence, a peece of a sentence, an Infinitive Mood, an Aduerbe with a Genitive case, or any word put for it selfe, may be the Substantive to the Adjective.

* *Nunquam e-
que ac modo pau-
pertas mihi vi-
sum est omnis et
miserum &
grauē. Terent.
paupertas visum
omnis.*

*** Q.** Why so?

A. Because all these things which may be the Nominative case to the Verbe, may be likewise the Substantive to the Adjective, and the Antecedent to the Relative.

*** Q.** What Case, Gender & Number, shall the Adjective be, when any of these are his Substantive?

A. Such as that which standeth for his Substantive, is accounted to be.

*** Q.** What if the Adjective haue respect but to one thing alone (as to one sentence, or one peece of a sentence) what Gender and number must it be?

A. The Neuter Gender and Singular Number.

*** Q.** What if it haue respect to moe things then one?

A. It must be the Neuter Gender and Plural Number.

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The third Concord.

Q. What is the third Concord?

A. Betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

Q. When you haue a Relative, what must you do to find out his Antecedent?

A. Put the question *who*, or *what*, to the English of the Relative; and the worde that answereth to the question is the Antecedent to it.

Q. What meane you by the Antecedent?

A. The Antecedent is commonly such a word, as goeth in the sentence before the Relative, and is rehearsed againe of the Relative.

Q. In how many things doth the Relative agree with his Antecedent?

A. In three: in Gender, Number and Person.

* Q. Is one Substantiue or Casuall word the Antecedent alwaies to the Relative?

A. No: all the same things may be the Antecedent to the Relative, which may be the Nominatiue case to the Verb, or the Substantiue to the Adiectiue.

Q. When any of these, except a Casuall worde, are the Antecedent, what Gender and Number must the Relative be?

A. If the Relative be referred but to one thing, it must be the Neuter Gender, and Singular Number: but if it be referred to two things or moe, it must be the Neuter Gender and Plurall Number.

Q. When the English word *that*, may be turned into *which*, what part of speech is it?

A. A Relative.

Q. If it cannot bee so turned, vwhat part of speech is it then?

A. A Coniunction; which in Latine is called *quòd*, or *ut*, signifying *that*.

Q. Must it alwaies needs be so made in Latine by *quòd*, or *ut*, signifying *that*?

A. No:

A. No : we may oft-times elegantly leaue out both *quod*, and *ut*, by turning the Nominatiue case into the Accusatiue, and the Verbe into the Infinitiu moode.

Q. If many Antecedents of the Singular Number come together with a Coniunction Copulatiue comming between them ; what Number must the Relatiue be ?

A. The Plurall.

Q. But with which of the Antecedents must the Relatiue agree in Gender ?

A. With the Antecedent of the most worthie Gender.

Q. Which call you the most worthy Gender, in things not apt to haue life ?

A. The Neuter.

Q. But what if the Antecedents bee of the Masculine or Feminine Gender, and none of them of the Neuter ; may yet the Relatiue be the Neuter ?

A. Yes : as, *Arcus & calami quæ fregisti, quæ* the Relatiue is the Neuter Gender ; though *Arcus & calami* the Antecedents be the Masculine.

The Case of the Relatiue.

Q. **H**ow many chiefe rules are there to knowe what Case the Relatiue must be of ?

A. Two : When there commeth no Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and &c. And, when there commeth a Nominatiue case, &c.

Q. When in making or construing Latine, there commeth no Nominatiue case between the Relatiue & the Verbe, what case must your Relatiue be ?

A. The Nominatiue case to the Verbe ; as it were a Noun Substantiu.

Q. But when there comes a Nominatiue case betweene the Relatiue and the Verbe, what Case must the Relatiue be then ?

A. Such Case as the Verbe will haue after him : that is, such Case as any Noun Substantiu should be, being gouerned.

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ned of the same Verbe.

Q. May not the Relative be the Substantive to the Adjective, as well as it may be the Nominative case to the Verb?

A. Yes.

Q. Are there no other wordes which have their Cases, as the Relative hath?

A. Yes: Nounes Interrogatives and Indefinites: as, *Quis, uter, qualis, quantum, quotus, &c.*

Q. Doe Relatives, Interrogatives and Indefinites, follow the words whereof they are governed, like as Substantives, and other parts of speech doe?

A. No: these all come before the Verbe; that is, they are set before the Verbe, or other wordes, vvhich they are governed.

*** Q.** Doth a Substantive neuer stand before the worde whereof it is governed?

A. Yes: when a word is ioyned with it which goeth before by nature; as, a Relative, or an Interrogative, or Indefinite: As, *Quem librum legis; librum* goeth before *legis* whereof it is governed, like as *quem* doth.

Q. Why so?

A. Because of the Relative which goeth with it.

Q. But is the Relative alwaies governed of the Verbe, which he commeth before?

A. It is governed of whatsoeuer a Noun Substantive may be governed: as, sometimes of an Infinitive Mood comming after the Verbe. Sometimes of a Participle. Sometimes of a Gerund. And so of other words, according to my book; and in all things like vnto the Substantive.

*** Q.** But how can you know of what word the Relative is governed?

A. By putting in steade of the Relative the same Case of *Hic, hac, hoc;* and so construing the sentence.

*** Q.** Why so?

A. Because then the worde which is put for the Relative, wil in construing follow the worde which the Relative is governed of, as other parts of speech doe.

*** Q.** Shew how in this sentēce; *Qua nunc non est narrandi locus*

locus.

A. Put *hec* in stead of *qua*, and then it will follow thus in construing: *Nunc non est locus narrandi hec*: so *qua* is governed of *narrandi*.

Q. But if a Relatiue come betweene two Substantiues of diuerse Genders, with which of them shall it agree?

A. With either of the indifferently, as we wil, yea, though they be of diuerse Numbers also.

Constructions of Nounes Substantiues.

Q. **W**Ee haue done with Construction in the agreement of words: now wee are to come to construction in gouerning of words. Where beginne your rules for gouerning words?

A. At, When two Substantiues come together, &c.

Q. In what order doe these rules stand in your booke?

A. In the order of the eight parts of speech.

Q. Shew how.

A. First, the Rules for construction of Nounes Substantiues. Secondly, of Nounes Adiectiues. Thirdly, of Pronounes. Fourthly, of verbes Personals. Fifthly, of Gerunds. Sixtly, of Supines. Seauenthy, of all such words as signifie Time, Space, betweene Place. Names of places. Eightlie, of verbes Impersonals. Ninthly, of Participles. Tenthly, of Aduerbs. The eleuenth, of Coniunctions. The twelfth, Prepositions. The thirteenth, Interjections.

Q. In what order are the rules placed for all these?

A. According to the order of the cases. First, rules for the Nominatiue case, if the word doe gouern a Nominatiue case. Secondly, for the Genitiue. Thirdly, for the Datiue. Fourthly, for the Accusatiue. Fifthly, for the Ablatiue.

* Q. Why doe you not mention any rules for the Vocatiue?

A. Because the Vocatiue is gouerned of no other part of speech, except an Interjection. And also it may easilie be

K

known;

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known; because whensoever wee call or speake to any Person or thing, we doe it in the Vocative case.

* Q. How then will you finde out the rule for any word in a sentence to know why it is put in the Genitiue, Dative, or any other case?

A. First, I must construe the sentence.

* Q. What meane you by construe?

A. To construe, is to place euery word in a sentence, according to the naturall order of speech; and to giue euery word his proper signification in English.

* Q. Why must you construe thus first?

A. Because euery case is commonly gouerned of the principall word which goeth next before it, in this right and naturall order of construing.

Q. How will you then seek out the rule for the case, when you haue construed?

A. First, I must consider what case my word is, and of what word it is gouerned. Secondly, what part of speech the word is, whereof it is gouerned, and of what signification. Thirdly, I must turne to the rules for such a case, after such a part of speech.

* Q. Shew me how: for example, if it be a Genitiue case after a Substantiue, how doe you finde it?

A. I must turne to the rules of the Genitiue case after the Substantiue: and marking the signification of the word, I shall finde the rule in one of those.

* Q. Shew me this by an example in this little sentence, *Virtutis comes inuidia*. What must you doe here first?

First I construe it, thus; *Inuidia* enuy [*est* is] comes a companion *virtutis* of vertue.

* Q. What case is *Comes* here, and why?

A. *Comes* is the Nominatiue case, gouerned of the Verbe *est*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Nominatiue case after the Verbe; that is, *Sum, forem, fio*.

* Q. What case is *virtutis*, and why?

A. The Genitiue case, gouerned of the Substantiue *Comes*, going next before it in construing, by the first rule of the Genitiue case, after the Substantiue; When two Substantiues,

stantiues, &c.

* Q. Seeing you must construe right before you can tell your rule; what order must you obserue in construing of a sentence?

For this Rule see it more at large in the Grammar Schoole.

A. First I must read distinctly to a full point, marking all the points and proper names if there be any, with the meaning of the matter as much as I can.

* Q. How can you know which are proper names?

A. They are all such wordes as are written with great letters; except the first word of euery sentence, vvich is euer written with a great letter.

* Q. What word then must you take first?

A. A Vocatiue case if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it; and the wordes which hang on it to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, or whatsoeuer is in steede of it; and that which hangeth of it, seruing to make it plaine.

* Q. What next?

A. The principall Verbe, and whatsoeuer words depend on it, seruing to make it plaine; as, an Infinitive Mood, or an Aduerbe.

* Q. What then?

A. Such case as the Verbe properly gouernes: which is commonly an Accusatiue case.

* Q. What must you take next?

A. All the Cases in order; first a genitive, secondly a Dative, lastly the Ablatiue.

* Q. Giue me the summe of this Rule briefly.

A. First, I must reade my sentence plainely to a full point, marking all the points and proper names. Secondly, I must take first a Vocatiue case, if there be one, or whatsoeuer is in steed of it, and that which depends of it. Thirdly, I must seeke out the principall Verbe, and his Nominatiue case; and take first the Nominatiue case, and that vvich hangeth on it. Then the Verbe with the Infinitive Moode, or Aduerbe. Next the Accusatiue case, or such case

Every Scholar should be able to repeat this Rule.

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as the Verbe properly gouerns. Lastly, all the other cases in order: as, first the Genitiue, secondly the Datiue, after the Ablatiue.

* Q. What if there be not all these kindes of words in a sentence?

* A. Then I must take so many of them as are in the sentence, and in this order.

Q. Is this order euer to be kept?

b More shortly: It is oft altered by Interrogatiues, Relatiues, Partitiues, certaine Aduerbs & Coniunctions. See *Goelenius* his *Analysis*. P. 9.

A. b It is often altered by words of exciting or stirring vp: as, by Interjections, Aduerbs of wishing, calling, shewing, denying, exhorting, &c. Secondly, by some Coniunctions. Thirdly, by Interrogatiues, Indefinites, Partitiues, Relatiues: as, by *Quis* or *qui*, *uter*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c. Lastly, by such words as haue in them the force of relation or dependence.

Q. What words are those?

A. Such as haue some other vvords depending vpon them in the later part of the sentence; or are referred to something going before. As, *Cum*, *deinde*, *deinceps*, *quemadmodum*, *sic*, *sicut*, *sicuti*; *dum*, *donec*, *primum*, *quando*, *quia*, *quoniam*, *licet*, *postquam*, *quam*, *quanquam*, *et si*, *quammis*, and the like.

* Q. Why is the order changed by these?

A. Because these commonly goe before in a sentence, beginning the sentence.

* Q. But are there not some speciall things to be obserued in construing?

Speciall things to be obserued in construing.

A. Yes, these: first to mark well the principall Verbe, because it pointeth out the right Nominatiue case, and vsually directs all the sentence. Secondly, that commonly the Nominatiue case be set before the Verbe; the Accusatiue after the Verbe; the Infinitive Moode after another Moode; the Substantiue and Adiectiue be construed together, except the Adiectiue doe gouerne some other word, or haue some word ioyned vnto it, to which it passeth the signification; that the Preposition be ioyned with his case.

Q. Well;

Q. Well, to returne againe to the Rules in order: What cases doe Substantiues gouerne?

A. A Genitiue commonly; some an Ablatiue.

Q. How many rules are there of these?

A. Five.

Q. Name the beginnings of each rule in order.

- A. When two Substantiues come together betokening, &c. 2. When the English of the word *Res*, is put with an Adiectiue, &c. 3. An Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender. 4. Words of any qualitie or propertie to the prayse, &c. 5. *Opus* and *usus*, when they be Latine for need.

Q. When two Substantiues come together betokening diuerse things, what case shall the later be?

A. The Genitiue.

Q. Give an example.

A. *Facundia Ciceronis*.

Q. Which is your Genitiue case, and why?

A. *Ciceronis* is my Genitiue case, gouerned of *facundia*; because it is the later of two Substantiues.

Q. Is there no exception from this rule?

A. * Yes: if the Substantiues belong both to one thing.

Q. What if they belong both to one thing?

A. Then they shall be put both in one case.

Q. When you haue the English of the word *Res*, that is, thing, put with the Adiectiue, what may you doe then?

A. Put away the word *Res*; and put the Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, like a Substantiue.

Q. If an Adiectiue in the Neuter Gender, bee put alone without a Substantiue; what doth it stand for?

A. For a Substantiue; and so is said to be put Substantiue-ly, or for a Substantiue.

Q. What case will it haue when it is so put.

A. A Genitiue, as if it were a Substantiue.

Q. What case must Nounes be put in, that signifie the praise or dispraise of any thing, and come after a Noun Substantiue, or a Verbe Substantiue: as, after *Sum*, *forem*, or *fio*, &c?

* The first of the two Substantiues is oft vnderstood by a figure called *Eclipsis*: as, *Ad videmus mantice quod in teigo est*, for *admantice*, as in the Latine rules.

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4 a Verbals in *is* were wont to haue the same cases with the verbs which they come of, as to say, *Nihil in ea re captio est*, for *nihil in ea re ceperit*. *Quid tibi nostatio est*, for *quid nostantur*. Lamb. on Plautus. b *Puero opus est cibum*. Plaut. *Lectiois opus est*. Fab.

a A. In the Ablative, or in the Genitive.

Q. b *Opus* and *usus*, when they signifie neede, what case must they haue?

A. An Ablative.

Constructions of Adiectiues.

The Genitiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. **H**ow many generall rules are there belonging to that Chapter of the Genitiue after the Adiectiue?

A. Fiue: Adiectiues that signifie desire, Nounes Partitiues, &c.

Q. What case will Adiectiues haue which signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and the like?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes Partitiues with Interrogatiues, and certaine Nounes of Number, as these set downe in the booke, and the like; what case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. When you haue a question asked, as by any of these Interrogatiues, in what case must you answer?

A. In the same case wherein the Question is asked.

Q. And in what tense of a Verbe must you answer?

A. In the same tense.

Q. How many exceptions haue you from this rule?

A. Three: First, if a question be asked by *Cuius*, *cuius*, *cuius*: Secondly, if it be asked by such a word, as may gouern diuerse cases: Thirdly, if I must answer by any of these Pronounes Possessiues; *Meus*, *tuus*, *sus*, *noster*, *vester*.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue and Superlatiue degree, being put as Nounes Partitiues (that is, hauing after them the English

English *of* or *among*) what case doe they require?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Nounes of the Comparatiue degree, with this signe *than* or *by* after them, what case will they haue?

A. * An Ablatiue.

* *Quam nemo omnium elegantius explicauit à Cicerone, for Cicerone, or quam Cicero.*

The Datiue case after the Adiectiue.

Q. ^a **W** Hat Adiectiues gouerne a Datiue Case?

A. Adiectiues that betoken profit or disprofit; likenesse, vnlikenesse; pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing.

^a These art set downe more shortly for the more speedy examining; as beeing most plaine of themselves.

Q. What other Adiectiues?

A. Of the Passiue signification in *bitis*; and Nounes Participials in *dus*.

The Accusatiue Case after the Adiectiues.

Q. **W** Hat Adiectiues gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. Such as betoken the length, breadth or thicknesse of any thing, will haue an Accusatiue Case of such Nounes as signifie the measure of the length, breadth or thicknesse.

Q. Doe they euer gouerne an Accusatiue case?

A. No: sometimes an Ablatiue; and sometimes a Genitiue.

The Ablatiue Case after the Adiectiue.

Q. **W** Hat Adiectiues gouerne an Ablatiue Case?

A. Adiectiues signifying fulnesse, emptinesse, plenty or wanting.

Q. Doe

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(1) *Hispania in
omni/rugum
genere fecunda.
Iust. Fecundū
in fraudes homi-
num genus. Sil.
(b) Quid dignus
sunt. Plau.*

Q. Doe these alwaies governe an (1) Ablative?

A. No: sometime a Genitive.

Q. What other Adjectives governe an Ablative case?

A. (b) *Dignus, indignus, Præditus, captus, contentus*, and such like.

Q. What may the Adjectives, *dignus, indignus*, and *contentus*, have in stead of their Ablative case?

A. An Infinitive Moode.

Constructions of Pronounes.

Q. **W**hat Cases doe Pronounes govern?

A. None at all.

Q. What then doth that rule of the Pronounes (These Genitive cases of the Primitives) teach?

A. It teacheth when to vse *Mei, tui, sui, nostri*, and *vestri*, the Genitive cases of the Pronoun Primitives, signifying of mee, of thee, &c. and when to vse *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*, the Pronoun Possessives, signifying mine, thine, &c.

Q. When must *Mei, tui, sui*, the Genitive cases of the Primitives, be vsed?

A. When suffering or the passion is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a Person is meant to suffer something, or to have something done vnto it, but not to doe any thing: as, *Amor mei* the loue *mei* of me; not meaning the loue which I haue, but the loue wherewith others loue me, or which others haue of me.

Q. When must *meus, tuus, suus*, be vsed?

A. When doing or *possession is signified.

Q. When is that?

A. When a person is meant to do or possesse something: as, *ars tua*, thy Art or skill; that is, that Art which thou hast.

Q. Where are *Nostrum* and *vestrum* vsed?

A. After Distributives, Partitiues, Comparatiues, and Superlatives.

* *Quisnam à me
pepulit tam gra-
uiter fores? à me
pro meo.*

Con-

Construction of the Verbe; and first with the Nominatiue case.

Q **W**hat Verbes haue a Nominatiue case after them?

A. *Sum, forem, fio, existo*, and certaine Verbs Passiues of calling: as, *Dicor, vocor, salutor, appeller, habeor, existimor, videor*, and such like.

Q. Will these euer haue a Nominatiue case after them?

A. No: but when they haue a Nominatiue case before them.

Q. Why so?

A. Because they haue such Case after them, as they haue before them.

Q. What if they haue an Accusatiue case before them, as Infinitive Moodes haue commonly?

A. Then they must haue an Accusatiue case after them; * *Quod si cui Romano licet esse Gadi-tanum h.e. cinem esse Gadi-tanum*: or *Gaditanum* for *Gaditano*, by *Antiprosis*; so in many others.

Q. What others Verbes haue such Cases after them, as they haue before them?

A. Verbes of Gesture.

Q. Which call you Verbes of Gesture?

A. Verbes of bodily mouing, going, resting, or doing.

Q. What is your generall rule, when the word going before the Verbe, and the word comming after the Verbe, belong both to onething?

A. That they bee put both in one Case; By this rule, And generally when the word that goeth, &c.

The Genitiue case after the Verbe.

Q **W**hat Verbes require a Genitiue case after them?

A. The Verbe *Sum*, vvhhen it betokeneth possession, owning

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ing, or otherwise appertaining to a thing as a token, propriety, duty or guise.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Mens, tuus, suus noster, vester*, must be the Nominative case, agreeing with the Substantive going before, because they be Adjectives.

Q. What other Verbes require a Genitive case?

A. Verbes that betoken to esteeme or regard.

Q. What Genitive case?

A. A Genitive case signifying the value.

Q. What other Verbes besides require a Genitive case?

A. Verbes of accusing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting or assailing.

Q. What Genitive case will they have?

A. A Genitive case of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned or warned of.

Q. May they have no Case else?

A. Yes: an Ablative case; and that most commonly without a Preposition.

Q. What other Verbes yet require a Genitive case?

A. (b) *Satago, misereor*, (c) *misereor*.

Q. What Case doe *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recorder* and *meminiscor* require?

A. A Genitive; and sometime an Accusative.

a So all the Verbes taken in the same signification of accusing or condemning &c as, *Perdo, appello, posulo, arcesso, insimulo, desero, arguo, incuso, castigo, increpo, urgeo, plecto, aligo, oblige, astringo, teneor, minio, edico, conminco, redarguo, noto, infamo, prebendo, deprehendo, purgo, commonefacio, interrogo, contemno, anquiro, doceo; as, doceo de iniurijs.* (b) *Satago de vi.* Aul. Gel. (c) *Indoleo*:

The Dative case after the Verbe.

Q. What Verbes require a Dative case?

A. All sorts of Verbes which are put acquisitively?

Q. What is that, to be put acquisitively?

A. To be put after the manner of getting something to them.

Q. What tokens have such Verbes after them?

A. These

A. These tokens, *to* or *pro*.

Q. What Verbes doe especially belong to the rule which haue thus a Dative case?

A. * Verbes which betoken, First, to profit or disprofit. Secondly, to compare. Thirdly, to giue or to restore. Fourthly, to promise or to pay. Fifthly, to command or shew. Sixthly, to trust. Seauenthly, to obey or to be against. Eighthly, to threaten or to bee angry with. Ninthly, *Sum* vwith his compounds except *possum*, vwhen they haue *to* or *for* after them. Tenthly, Verbes compounded with *Satis*, *benè* and *male*. Eleuenthy, Verbes compounded vwith these Prepositions, *Pra*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, and *inter*, except *præco*, *præuinco*, *præcedo*, *præcurro*, *præuertor*, which will haue an Accusative case.

* Sundry of these Verbes haue sometimes other cases; as, *Nam* *ad* *to*, *Plant*. *Credere* *duarum* *rerum*, and *omnium rerum* *credere*. *Plant*. *Ignosco*, *condono* *te*.

fidus
pinus

Q. What Case will *Sum* haue, when it is put for *habeo* to haue?

A. A Dative.

Q. When *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative; what Case may the Nominative be turned into?

A. Into the Dative: so that *Sum* may in (such manner of speaking) haue a double Dative case.

Q. Can onely *Sum* haue a double Dative case?

A. Not onely *Sum*, but also many other Verbes may haue a double Dative case, in such manner of speaking.

Q. Whereof?

A. One Dative case of the Person, another of the thing.

The Accusative case after the Verbe.

Q. **W**hat Verbes require an Accusative case?

A. Verbes Transitiues.

* Q. What Verbes are those?

A. All Actiues, Commons, and Deponents, whose action or doing passeth into some other thing to expresse it by, and haue no perfect sense in themselves.

Transitiua, quorum actio transit in rem aliam.

Q. Whereof may they haue an Accusative case?

L 2

A. Of

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(a) *Interrogo, posco, postulo, flagito, exigo.*

(b) *Celo.*

c One of the Accus. cases may be turn'd into the Abl. with a Preposition or without, as in the Latin rule.

A. Of the doer, or sufferer.

Q. May not Verbes Neuters haue an Accusatiue case?

A. Yes: of their owne signification.

Q. Are there not some Verbes which will haue two Accusatiue cases?

A. Yes: Verbes of *a* asking, teaching and *b* arraying.

Q. Whereof?

A. c One Accusatiue case of the sufferer, another of the thing.

The Ablatiue case after the Verbe.

Q. **W**hat Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case?

A. All Verbes require an Ablatiue case of the instrument, put with this signe *with* before it; or of the cause, or of the manner of doing.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. All Verbes will haue an Ablatiue case of the word that signifieth the instrument wherewith anything is done, hauing this signe *with* put before it; or of the worde which signifieth the cause why any thing is done; or of the manner of doing of it.

(a) *Vili, paulo, &c.* are oft put without Substantiues, and the Substan.

pretio or the like vnderstood: so *multo, pauco, caro, immenso.*

b Some Substantiues of the price are also put in the Genitiue case gouerned of the word *pretio* vnderstood, or the like word: as *centussis, decussis.*

Q. What case must the vvorde which signifieth the price which anything cost, be put into, after Verbes?

A. Into the *a* Ablatiue.

Q. Must it be alwaies in the Ablatiue?

A. Yqs: *b* except in these Genitiues, when they are put alone without Substantiues: as *Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantius, tantidem, quantinis, quantilibet, quanticunque.*

* Q. What if these words be put with Substantiues? what Cases must they be?

A. The Ablatiue; according to the Rule.

Q. What other words are vsed after Verbes, of price, in stead of their Casuall words?

A. These Aduerbes, *Carius* more deare, *vilis* more cheap, *melius* better, *peius* worse.

Q. What

Q. What other Verbes require an Ablatiue case properly?

A. Verbes of plenty, scarfeninge, filling, emptying, loading or vnloading.

Q. What other?

A. *Vtor*, (*d*) *fungor*, *potior*, *frutor*, *lutor*, *gaudeo*, *dignor*, *munto*, *munero*, *communico*, *afficio*, *prosequor*, *impertio*, *impertior*.

Q. What Case will Verbes haue, which signifie e receiuing, distance or taking away?

A. An Ablatiue case, with one of these Prepositions; *A*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, or *de*.

Q. But may not this Ablatiue case bee turned into a Datiue?

A. Yes; after Verbs of taking away.

Q. What Case will Verbes of comparing or exceeding haue?

A. An Ablatiue case.

Q. What Ablatiue case?

A. Of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding.

Q. If a Noun or a Pronoun Substantiue, bee ioyned with a Participle, either expressed or vnderstood, and haue no other word whereof it may be gouerned; what case shall it be put into?

A. The Ablatiue case absolute.

Q. What meane you by absolute?

A. Without other gouernement.

Q. By what wordes may this Ablatiue case be resolved?

A. By any of these words, *Dum*, *cum*, *quando*, *si*, *quancquam*, *postquam*.

*So Scateo, do-
ficio, nitor, fran-
do, ab dico, as,
cumulo, orbo,
viduo, augeo,
fastidio, dono,
interdico, dico,
as, opulento, as.
(d) Fungor,
frutor, potior,
egeo, careo, &c.
haue some-
times other
cases; some an
Accusatiue,
some a Genit.
So disco, di-
mitto, amitto,
summo, ab-
go, amoueo, re-
dimio, relego, pro-
hibeo pro defen-
do, vindico, de-
pello, refrano,
retraho reprimo,
arceo, reuoco,
declino.*

Constructions of Verbes Passiues.

Q. What Case will a Verbe Passiue haue after him?

A. An Ablatiue case vvith a Preposition, and sometime a Datiue of the Doer.

Q. What meane you by a Datiue of the Doer?

A. Of the Person which is meant to doe any thing.

THE POSINGHOF

Q. What if the Sentence be made by the Verbe Actiue, instead of the Passiue?

A. Then the Datiue or Ablatiue must be turned into the Nominatiue, before the Verbe.

Gerunds.

Q. What Case will Gerunds and Supines haue?

A. The same Case as the Verbes vvhich they come of.

The Gerund in *di*.

Q. When the English of the Infinitiue Moode Actiue, or of the Participle of the Present tense, commeth after any of these Noun Substantiues, *Studium, causa, &c.* what may it be fitly made by?

A. By the Gerund in *di*.

Q. What may the same Gerund in *di* be vsed after also?

A. After certaine Adiectiues.

The Gerund in *do*.

Q. When you haue the English of the Participle of the Present tense, with this signe * of or
* So with any of these signes *with*, comming after a Noun Adiectiue; what must it be made by?
In, with, through, for, from, or by.

A. The Gerund in *do*.

Q. What else must be made by the Gerund in *do*?

A. The English of the Participle of the Present tense comming after a Substantiue, with this signe *in* or *by*, before him.

Q. How is the Gerund in *do* vsed?

A. Either without a Preposition, or with one of these Prepositions; *a, ab, e, de, ex, cum, in.*

The

The Gerund in *dum*.

Q. IF you haue an English of the Infinitive Moode, comming after a reason, & shewing a cause of that reason; what must it be put in?

A. It must be put in the Gerund in *dum*.

Q. What is the Gerund in *dum* used after?

A. After one of these Prepositions; *Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.*

Q. If you haue this English *must* or *ought*, in a sentence, vvhether it seemeth that the Latine should bee made by the Verbe *Oportet*, signifying *It must* or *It behooueth*; what may it be fitly put into?

A. The Gerund in *dum*, with this Verbe *est*, beeing set impersonally, ioyned vnto it.

Q. What Case then must that word be, which seemeth in the English to be the Nominatiue case?

A. The Dative.

Gerunds may be turn'd into Adiectiues Gerundiues. The Gerund in *di* into the Genit. case. The Gerund in *do* into the Ablatiue. The Gerund in *dum* into the Accusatiue.

Supines.

Q. What signification hath the first Supine?

A. The Active, signifying to doe.

Q. What is it put after?

A. Verbes and Participles, which betoken mouing to a place.

Q. What signification hath the later Supine?

A. The signification of a Verbe Passive.

Q. What doth it follow?

A. Nounes Adiectiues.

Q. What may this Supine be turned into?

A. Into the Infinitive Moode Passive; that wee may say indifferently, *Facile factu*, or *facile fieri*, easie to be done.

THE POSING OF

The Time.

Q. **W**hat Case must Nounes bee, which betoken part of time?

A. Most commonly the Ablatiue; sometime the Accusatiue.

* How can you know this?

A. By asking the question *when*.

Q. But what Case must Nounes be, which betoken continuall terme of time, without any ceasing or intermission?

A. Commonly the Accusatiue; sometime the Ablatiue.

Q. How can you know when Nounes signifie continuall terme of time?

A. By asking this question, How long.

Space of Place.

Q. **W**hat Cases are Nounes put in, which signifie space, betweene place and place?

A. Commonly in the Accusatiue; sometime in the Ablatiue.

A Place.

Q. **N**ounes Appellatiues, or names of great places (that is, names of Countries) if they follow a Verbe signifying in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place, whether must they be put with a Preposition, or without?

A. With a Preposition.

Q. In a place or at a place, if the place be a proper name of a lesse place, as of a Citie or Towne, of the first or second Declension, and Singular Number; what Case must it bee put in?

A. In the Genitiue.

Q. What

Q. What common Nounes, or names of places, signifying in or at a place, are in the same manner put in the Genitive case?

A. These foure: *Humi, domi, militie, belli.*

* Q. What Adiectiues may be ioyned with these Genitiues, *Humi, domi, &c.*

A. Onely *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena.*

* Q. If any other Adiectiues be ioyned vnto them, what case must they be put in?

A. In the Ablatiue.

Q. But if the place, in or at which any thing is done, be a proper name, of the third Declension, or Plurall Number; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Dative, or Ablatiue case.

Q. Is there no common Nounes so put?

A. Yes; *Rus*: as, we say, *Ruri* or *rure*, at or in the country.

Q. If your word be a proper name of some lesse place, as of a citie or towne, & signifie to a place; in what case must it be put?

A. In the Accusatiue case, without a Preposition.

Q. What other Nounes are so put?

A. *Domus*, and *rus*.

Q. From a place or by a place, in lesse places; in what case must it be?

A. In the Ablatiue case, without a Preposition.

Q. Are no other common Nounes so put?

A. Yes: onely *Domus* and *rus*; all other Nounes may haue Prepositions.

Impersonals.

Q. Whether haue Verbes Impersonals any Nominatiue before them, as Personals haue?

A. No.

Q. What is their signe to knowe them by?

A. *It*, or *there*.

M

Q. But

THE POSING OF

Q. But what if they haue neither of these signes before them?

A. Then the word that seemeth in the English to bee the Nominatiue case, shall be such case as the Verbe Impersonall will haue after him.

Q. What cases will verbs Impersonals haue after them?

A. Some a Genitiue; some a Datiue; some an Accusatiue; some both an Accusatiue and a Genitiue.

Q. How many Impersonals require a Genitiue case?

A. Three: *Interest*, *refert*, and *est*, being put for *interest*.

Q. Will these haue a Genitiue case of all words?

A. Yea: except *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, *vestra*, and *cuius*, the Ablatiue cases of the Pronounes Possessiues: for these must be put in the Ablatiue case.

Q. What Impersonals require a Datiue case?

A. *Libet*, *licet*, *patet*, *liquet*, *constat*, *placet*, *expedit*, *prodest*, *sufficit*, *vacat*, *accidit*, *conuenit*, *contingit*; with other like, set downe in the Latine *Syntax*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case onely?

A. Foure: *Delectat*, * *debet*, *iunat*, *oportet*.

Q. How many will haue an Accusatiue case with a Genitiue?

A. Six: *Pœnitet*, *tadet*, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *piget* and *pudet*.

Q. Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, *b* if they be formed of Verbs Neuters, what case doe they gouerne?

A. Such case as the Verbs Neuters whereof they come.

Q. What cases of the person haue all Verbs Impersonals of the Passiue voice, properly?

A. The same cases as other Verbs Passiues haue: that is, an Ablatiue with a Preposition, or sometimes a Datiue of the Doer.

Q. Is this case alwaies set downe with it?

A. No: many times it is vnderstood.

Q. When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verb beeing a verb Neuter; what may be done elegantly?

A. The Verbe Neuter, may be fitly changed into the Impersonall in *itur*.

Q. May not Impersonals be turned into Personals?

A. Yes,

Interest, *q. in re*
est. Refert, *q. re*
fert. Hoc domi-
nus ac pater in-
terest; Interest
is heere a Per-
sonall, signify-
ing doth differ:
as if, Dominus
interest hoc, ac
pater interest
hoc, by Zeugma.
a So certum est,
cōfert, competit,
conducit, dispi-
cet, dolet, euenit,
nocet, obest, pra-
stat, stat, restat,
benefit, malefit,
satisfit, sup. rest.
** Decet vobis is*
a Grecisme,
because we say,
δεξιτερὸν ὑμῶν.
b This is be-
sides the ca'se
of the Doer. So
all Verbs Pas-
siues haue the
same case of the
thing with the
Actiues.

A. Yes, sundry of them may sometimes; as, *Vicium dolet, arbutus inuans.*

Construction of Participles.

Q. **W**hat cases doe Participles governe?

A. Such case as the Verbs that they come of.

Q. What may Participles be changed into?

A. Into Nounes.

Q. How many wayes?

A. Foure.

Q. Which is the first?

A. When the voice of a Participle is construed with an other case then the Verbe that it commeth of.

Q. Which is the second way?

A. When the Participle is compounded with a Preposition, vvith vvhich the Verbe that it commeth of cannot bee compounded.

Q. Which is the third?

A. When it formeth all the degrees of Comparison.

Q. Which is the fourth?

A. When it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time.

Q. When Participles are thus changed into Nounes, what are they called?

A. Nounes Participials.

Q. What cases doe Participles governe, when they are so changed into Nounes?

A. A Genitiue.

Q. Doe all Nounes Participials require a Genitiue case?

A. *Exosus, perosus, pertasus*, are excepted, and speciallie to be marked.

Q. Why?

A. Because though they seeme to bee Participles of the Passiue voice: yet they commonly haue the Actiue signification, and doe governe an Accusatiue case.

* Q. Haue they not alwaies so?

M 2

No:

THE POSING OF

These Parti-
ciples, *Natus*,
progenitus, *factus*,
creatus, *creatus*,
ortus, *editus*,

A. No: *Exosus*, and *perosus* doe sometimes signifie Pas-
sively, and haue then a Dative case: as, *Exosus Deo*, odious
to God, or hated of God.

haue properly an Ablative case.

Construction of Aduerbs.

Q. **W**hat Cases doe Aduerbs gouerne?

A. Some a Genitive, some a Dative, some an Ac-
cusative.

a *Inſtar* also
may either be
vſed as an Ad-
uerbe with a
Genitive case,
or elſe as a
Noune unde-
clined, with *ad*
exprefſed or
vnderſtood:
as, *inſtar mon-
tis*, *ad inſtar ca-
ſtorum*.

(b) *Venit ad-
vorſum mihi*.
c *Clanculum pa-
tres*. *Plant. Clā-
culum à clam*,
gouerning an
Ablat. & ſom-
time an Ac-
cuſative: as,
clam viſi. *Plau.*

Q. What Aduerbs require a Genitive?

A. a Aduerbs of Quantitie, time and place.

Q. What Aduerbs gouerne a Dative case?

A. Certain Aduerbs deriued of Nounes Adiectiues, which
require a Dative case: as, (b) *Obuiam* deriued of *obuius*, *ſimi-*
liter of ſimilis.

Q. Haue you not ſome Dative caſes of Nounes Subſtan-
tiues, which are vſed Aduerbially; that is, made Aduerbs?

A. Yes; *Tempori*, *luci*, *veſperi*.

Q. What Aduerbs require an Accuſative caſe?

A. Certaine which come of c Prepoſitions ſeruing to
the Accuſative Caſe: as, *propius* of *prope*.

Q. How many waies may Prepoſitions be changed into
Aduerbs?

A. Two: Firſt, when they are ſette alone without their
caſe: Secondly, when they do forme all the degrees of com-
pariſon.

Construction of Conjunctions.

Q. **W**hat caſes doe Conjunctions gouerne?

A. They gouerne none; but couple like caſes.

Q. What meane you by that?

A. They ioyne together words in the ſame caſe.

Q. What Conjunctions doe couple like caſes?

A. All Copulatiues, Diſiunctiues, and theſe foure, *quā*, *quā*,
niſi

THE ACCIDENCE.

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nisi, praterquam, an.

Q. May they not sometimes couple diuerse cases?

A. Yes: in regard of a diuerse construction.

Q. Do Coniunctions Copulatiues & Disiunctiues couple nothing else but cases?

A. Yes: they commonly ioyn together like Moodes & Tenses.

Q. May they not ioyn together diuerse Tenses?

A. Yes: sometimes.

Construction of Prepositions.

Q. **I**s the Preposition *in*, alwaies sette downe vvith his case?

A. No: it is sometimes vnderstood; and yet the word put in the Ablatiue case, as well as if the Preposition were set downe.

Q. Are not sundry other Prepositions oft vnderstood also, as well as *in*?

A. Yes.

Q. What cases doe Verbs require, which are compounded with Prepositions?

A. They sometimes require the case of the Prepositions *Abdicauit se* which they are compounded with; that is, the same case *pratura. Cic.* which their Preposition requires. *Appulit terram.*

Constructions of Interjections.

Q. **W**hat Cases doe Interjections require?

A. Some a Nominatiue, some a Datiue, some an Accusatiue, some a Vocatiue.

Q. What Interjections require a Nominatiue case?

A. O.

Q. What a Datiue?

A. *Hei*, and *Ueb*.

M 3

Q. What

THE POSING OF

(a) *Hem affut-*
as. Ter. Hem tibi
voluptatem.

(b) *Hem & prob.*
may sometime
have a Nomi-
native case.

Q. What an (a) Accusative?

A. (b) *Hem* and *prob.*

Q. What a Vocative?

A. *Prob.*

*Q. Are not Interjections sometimes put absolutely,
without case?

A. Yes: often.

THE

THE POSING OF THE
 Rules, called *Propria quæ
 Maribus.*

Generall rules of proper Names, and first
 of proper Masculines.

Q. **N**OW can you knowe what Gender a
 Noun is of?

A. I have certaine rules at *Propria quæ
 maribus*, which teach mee the Genders
 of Nounes.

Q. How can you know by these rules?

A. First, I must looke according to the order of my Acci-
 dence, whether it be a Substantive or an Adjective: If it be a
 Substantive, I have my rule betweene *Propria quæ maribus*,
 and *Adiectiva unam*, &c.

Q. If it be a Substantive, what must you looke for next?

A. Whether it be a Proper name, or a Common called an
 Appellative.

Q. If it be a proper name, what must you looke for then?

A. Whether it belong to the male kinde or female; that
 is, to the he, or she.

Q. If it be a proper name belonging to the male kinde,
 what Gender is it?

A. The Masculine.

Q. Where is your rule?

A. *Propria quæ maribus tribuntur*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the male kinde, [or
 vvhich were wont to goe vnder the names of hees] are
 the

THE POSING OF

* *Styx, Cocytus*, the Masculine Gender.

Lethe, are

Greek words, longing to that Rule?

and names of

standing ponds

or fennes, not

riuers, and so

are of the feminine Gender.

by *Synthesis*. So

tepidum latter;

flumen is vnderstood

or else it is the Neuter, because

it is a barbarous word vndeclined.

Q. How many kindes of proper Masculines haue you be-

longing to that Rule?

A. Five: Names of heathenish Gods, men, * flouds, mo-

neths, winds.

* *Albulapota Deo*; *agua* is vnderstood

by *Synthesis*. So *tepidum* latter; *flumen* is vnderstood

or else it is the Neuter, because

it is a barbarous word vndeclined.

Proper Feminines.

Q. If it be a proper name, belonging to the female kind, or shees; what Gender must it be?

A. The Feminine.

Q. Where is your Rule?

A. *Propria faemineum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All proper names belonging to the female kinde, [or going vnder the names of shees] are the feminine Gender.

Q. How many kindes of proper Feminines haue you belonging to that rule?

A. Five: Names of Goddeses, women, cities, countries, Islands.

Q. Are all names of Cities the Feminine Gender?

A. Yea, all; except two of the Masculine: as, (a) *Sulmo* & *Agragas*. Three of the Neuter: as, *Argos*, *Tybur*, *Praneste*; And one both Masculine and Neuter; as, *Anxur*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are excepted?

A. *Excipienda tamen quadam*.

* *Abydos* is a

Greeke word,

and thought

to bee the

name of a

streight or

narrow sea: or

if a towne it is

to be referred

to Masculine

Sulmo, *Agragas*.

Generall rules of Appellatiues.

Q. But if your Noun be none of these proper names, but some Appellatiue or common name: how must you finde the Rule?

A. It is then either the name of a tree, or of some bird, beast, or

or fish, or some other more common name; all which haue their speciall rules.

Q. Where is the rule for names of trees?

A. *Appellata arborum erunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All names of trees are of the feminine Gender: except *spinus* and *oleaster* of the Masculine; and *Siler*, *suber*, *thus*, *robur* and *acer* of the Neuter Gender.

Epicens.

Q. **W** Here is the Rule for birds, beasts and fishes?

A. *Sunt etiam voluerum.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. The names of birds, beasts, and fishes, are the Epicene Gender.

Q. What is the common exception from all Nounes?

A. *Omne quod exit in um.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. That all Nounes Substantiues proper or common, ending in *um*, are the Neuter Gender: so is every Substantiue vndeclined.

a So *Lentium*, *Eboratum*, *Brudum* are Neuters.

* Q. Are all Substantiues ending in *um*, the Neut. Gender?

A. All, but names of men & women: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Vm neutrum ponas, hominum si propria tolles.*

(b) *Glycerium*, *Philotium* *Phanum*, being proper names of women and made Latine words, are the femin Gender though they come of Greek Appellatiues which are the Neut.

Q. But how shall the Gender be knowne in Epicens, and so in all other Appellatiues?

A. By the Genitiue case.

Q. By what rules?

A. *Dicta Epicæna quibus, &c.* And, *Nam genus hic semper dignoscitur ex Genitiuo.*

Q. How by the Genitiue case?

A. By considering whether it increase or no; and if it increase, whether it increase sharp or flat; or as we may tearme it more easily, long, or short.

Q. When is a Noun said to increase?

A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitiue case, then

N

in

THE POSING OF

In the Nominative: as, *virtus virtutis*.

Q. How many special rules haue you to know the Gender; by the increasing, or not increasing of the Genitiue case?

A. Three.

Q. Which be they?

A. The first is, *Nomen non crescens Genitiuo*.

Q. The Second: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

The Third: *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitiui sit gravis, &c.*

The first speciall Rule.

Q. **W**hat is the meaning of your first special Rule? *Nomen non crescens?*

(a) *Aulā aurāi*, and the like do not increase properly, but by changing and resolving the diphthong *ai* into *ai* after the old manner. *b* This not increasing is meant of the Genit. singular only, not Plurall.

A. Euery Noun Substantiue common, not *a* increasing in the Genitiue case *b* singular, is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. How many sorts haue you excepted?

A. Some of the Masculine Gender, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common of two.

Q. How many Rules haue you of Masculines excepted, not increasing?

A. Four: 1. *Mascula nomina in a, &c.* 2. *Mascula Gracorum, &c.* 3. *Mascula item verres.* 4. *Mascula in er seu venter.*

Q. What meane you by *Mascula nomina in a dicuntur, &c.*?

A. Many names of offices of men ending in *a*, are the Masculine Gender; as, *Hic Scriba, a*, a scribe or a scriuener.

Q. What is the meaning of the second Rule? *Mascula Gracorum, &c.*?

c Some few are excepted: as *Charta, Margarita, Cataracta, Catapulta*, which are of the feminine. *Stockwood.*

A. All Nounes of the *c* first declension in Greeke beeing made Latine Nounes, and ending in *as, es, or a*, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Sarrapas, a, hic Athletes, a, or athleta, a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third Rule? *Mascula item verres?*

A. These

A. These words are also the Masculine Gender; *verres, natalis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula* in *er, seu venter, &c.*

A. Nounes Substantives ending in *er, os, or us*, not increasing in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *hic venter ventris, hic logos gi, hic annus i.*

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes: *Femines Generis sunt mater, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these words ending in *er, os & (d) us*, are the feminine Gender, excepted from *Masculain er, &c.* as *Hec mater matris, &c.* so *ficus* of the fourth declension put for a fig. And words ending in *us*, coming of Greek words in *os*: as, *papyrus, &c.* with sundry other of the same kind, *us* coming of feminines in Greek.

(d) *Anus* for an old woman is sometimes found to make *anuis* in the Genitive case singular, as if it were of the third declension, after the old manner.

Q. Where is your rule of Neuters not increasing?

A. *Neutrum nomen in e, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun ending in *e*, having *is* in the Genitive case; and every Noun ending in *on, or in um, (e)* not increasing; also *hippomanes, cacoëthes, virus, pelagus*, are the Neuter Gender: *Vulgus* is the Masculine and Neuter.

(e) *Infurandum* doth not increase properly, that is in the last word and last syllable; but onely in the first wherewith it is compounded

Q. Where is your rule for Doubtfuls not increasing?

A. *Incerti generis sunt talpa, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words are of the doubtful Gender; *talpa, dama, &c.* so *ficus* for a disease, making *fici* in the Genitive case, &c.

Q. Where is your rule for Commons not increasing?

A. *Compositum à verbo dans a, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every compound Noun ending in *a*, being derived of a Verbe, and not increasing, is the Common of two Genders: as, *Graingena*, being derived of the Verbe *Gigno, &c.* so are *senex, auriga*, and the rest of that rule.

THE POSING OF

The second speciall Rule.

Q. What is your second speciall Rule?

A. *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitini syllaba acuta sonet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Every Noun Substantive common, increasing sharp or long in the Genitive case, is the feminine Gender; except those excepted in the rules following.

Q. What meane you by that, To increase sharp or long?

A. To have the last syllable, but one, of the Genitive case increasing, to be lifted up in pronouncing, or to be pronounced long: as, *Virtus virtutis.*

So doo doo:

coscotis: vesreis:

spes pes.

Dote fero in

Plant. seemeth

to be false

printed; fero

for fero or fero.

Q. How many chiefe exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Foure: some wordes of the Masculine, some of the Neuter, some of the Doubtfull, some of the Common, are excepted?

Q. How many rules have you of acute, or long Masculines excepted?

A. Three: 1. *Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba, &c.* 2. *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n.* 3. *Mascula, in er, or, & os.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Mascula dicuntur, &c.*?

A. These Nounes of one syllable increasing acute or long, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Sal, sol, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of *Mascula sunt etiam polysyllaba in n, &c.*?

A. All Nounes ending in *n*, beeing of more syllables then one, and increasing long in the Genitive case, are the Masculine Gender: as, *Hic Acarnan, avis.* So all such wordes ending in *n*, signifying a body, or bodily thing: as, *Leo, curculio.* So also *senio, iernio, sermo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the third rule, *Mascula in er, or, & os, &c.*?

A. All Nounes ending in *er, or, and os*, increasing sharp or long, are the Masculine Gender; as, *crater, conditor, heros, ois.* So.

or short in the Genitive case, is the Masculine Gender.

Q. What mean you by that, To increase flat?

A. To have the last syllable, but one, pressed downe flat in the pronouncing; as, *Sanguis, sanguinis.*

Q. How many exceptions have you from this Rule?

A. Four: some Feminines are excepted, some Neuters, some Doubtfuls, some Commons.

Q. How many rules have you of Feminines encreasing short?

Two: *Feminei Generis fit hyperdissyllabon in do;* And *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the first rule, *Feminei generis fit hyperdissyllabon, &c.*?

A. Every Noun of more syllables then two, ending in (a) *do*, and making *dinis* in the Genitive case (as, *Dulcedo, dulcedinis*) and in *go*, making *ginis* (as, *compago, compaginis*) if they increase short, are the Feminine Gender: so are *virgo, grando*, and the rest of that rule.

Q. What is the meaning of the second rule, *Gracula in as, vel in is, &c.*

A. That Latine words ending in *as*, or in *is*, if they be made of Greek words, & increasing short in the Genitive case, are the feminine Gender: as, *Lampas lampadis, iaspis iaspidis*. So *pecus, udis, forfex, cis, supellex, ilis*, (b) and the rest of that rule.

Q. Where is your rule of short Neuters?

A. *Est neutrale genus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All Nouns ending in *a*, signifying a thing without life, if they increase short are the Neuter Gender.] So all such Nouns ending in *n*, as *omen*, in *ar*, as *inbar*, in *ur*, as *iecur*, in *us*, as *onus*, in *put*, as *occiput*: Except *pecten* and *furfur*; which are the Masculine. And so all the rest of that rule are the Neuter Gender: as *Cadaver, verber*, (c) *iter*, &c. and *pecus*, making *pecoris*.

Q. Give the rule of short Doubtfuls.

A. *Sunt dubij generis cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words increasing short are the Doubtfull Gender:

(a) Cupido for a greedy desire is sometimes used in the Masculine Gender; as, *Auri cecus cupidus*: so when there is allusion to Cupid.

(b) Mulier may better be referred to this rule, because it commonly increaseth short; & may be ioyned to the end of the rule thus; *Et mulier, namque hac melius sub classe locatur*

(c) Iter makes *itineris*, in the Genitive, of an old word *itiner*: Spiniter a tache or clasp, may be referred hither, being of the Neuter.

der : as, *cardo, margo, &c.*

Q. Giue the rule of short Commons.

A. *Communis generis sunt ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. These words are the Common of two, increasing short: as, (d) *vigil vigilis, &c.*

(d) *Homo* and *nemo* are sometimes found

in the feminine Gender: as, *Scio neminem peperisse hic. Quia homo nata erat. Cicero. Nec vox hominem sonat: o Dea certe. Virg.*

The generall Rule of Adiectiues.

Q. **W** Here begins your rule for Adiectiues?

A. *Adiectiua vnam, &c.*

Q. How many rules are there of them?

A. Fiue. 1. For all Adiectiues of one termination like *felix*. 2. for all of two terminations like *Tristis*. 3. for all of three terminations like *bonus*. 4. for Adiectiues declined but with two Articles like Substantiues. 5. for Adiectiues of proper declining.

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of one termination like *Felix*.

A. *Adiectiua vnam duntaxat, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. In Adiectiues hauing but onely one word or termination in the Nominatiue case, that one word is of all three Genders: as, *Nom. Hic, hec & hoc felix.*

Q. Giue your rule for all Adiectiues of two terminations like *Tristis*.

A. *Sub gemina si voce, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If Adiectiues haue two wordes or terminations in the Nominatiue case, as *omnis* and *omne*; the first word as *omnis*, is the Common of two Genders, or the Masculine & the Feminine, the second as *omne* is the Neuter: as, *hic & hec omnis & hoc omne.*

Q. What is your rule for all Adiectiues of three terminations, like *bonus, a, um*?

A. *At*

A. *At si tres variant voces, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. If Adiectives have three words or terminations in the Nominative case, as *Sacer, sacra, sacrum*; the first as *Sacer* is the Masculine, the second as *sacra* is the Feminine, the third as *sacrum* is the Neuter.

Q. Where is your rule for those Adiectives, which are declined like Substantives, with two Articles only?

A. *At sunt, qua flexu, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Adiectives are almost Substantives by declining, yet Adiectives by nature and use: as, *Hic et hac pauper, Gen. huius pauperis*; so *puer*, and the rest.

Q. But may not some of these be found in the Neuter Gender?

A. Yes: * sometimes; but more seldom.

Q. Give your rule for those which have a speciall kinde of declining.

A. *Hec proprium quendam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words have a speciall declining differing somewhat from all examples in the Accidence.

Q. Shew me how.

A. Thus: *Hic campester, hac campestris, hoc campestre*; or *hic & hac campestris, & hoc campestre, Gen. huius campestris*. In the rest of the cases they are declined like *tristis*.

Q. What is the meaning of the last rule, *Sunt qua deficiunt, &c.*?

A. That there are certain other Adiectives which are Defectives: which shall be spoken of in an other place, with some others.

Q. Where is that?

A. In the Heteroclita.

* *Dives opus,
sospes depositum,
pauperis tugurij,
ubere solo, &c.*



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Rules of the Heteroclits, called commonly, *Quæ* *Genus*.

Q. HAVE you not some other Nounes, of an other kinde of declining then these?

A. Yes: we have sundry, in the rules vvhich wee call *Quæ Genus*.

Q. What are those Nounes tearmed properly?

A. Heteroclits.

Q. What meane you by Heteroclits?

A. Nounes of an other manner of declining; that is, Nounes declined otherwise then the ordinary manner.

Q. How many generall kinds are there of them?

A. Three: *Variantia genus, defectiua, redundancia*: that is, such as change their Gender or Declining: Secondly, such as want some Case or Number. Thirdly, such as haue ouermuch in declining.

Q. Where are these set downe together?

A. In the two first verses of *Quæ genus*.

Q. Shew me how.

A. First these words, *Quæ genus aut flexum variant*, doe note those that vary. Secondly, these words *quæcunque noua-
to ritu deficiunt*, doe signifie the defectiues. Thirdly, these words, *superâniue*, do signifie those which redound or haue too much.

THE POSING OF

Heteroclits varying their Gender.

Q. **W** Here begin your Rules for those which vary their Gender and declining?

A. *Hac genus ac partim, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of the rule?

A. These words change their Gender and declining.

Q. How many sorts have you of these?

A. Sixe; set downe in three generall rules.

Q. Name the sorts.

A. First, some of the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, and the Neuter in the Plurall. Secondly, Neuters in the Singular Number, Masculines and Neuters in the Plurall. Thirdly, Neuters Singular, Masculines onely in the Plurall. Fourthly, Neuters Singular, Feminines Plurall. Fifthly, Masculines Singular, Neuters Plurall. Sixtly, Masculines Singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

Q. Where is your rule for Feminines Singular, Neuters Plurall?

a Hoc Pergamō is a Greeke word, Pergamum is found in *Plautus* in the Neuter. *Stockw.*

A. (a) *Pergamus infelix, &c. Singula fœmineis, neutris pluralia gaudent.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These two words *Pergamus* and *supellex* are the Feminine Gender in the Singular Number, the Neuter in the Plurall: as, *Hac Pergamus, pergami*; In the Plurall, *Hac pergama, horum pergamorum*: so *hac supellex*: Plur. *hac supellectilia*.

Q. Give your rules for Neuters Singular, Masculines & Neuters Plurall.

A. *Dat prior his numerus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These foure words, *Rastrum, frantum, filum*, and *Capistrum*, are of the Neuter Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall: as, *hoc Rastrum*. Plural. *hi rastri vel hac rastra, &c.*

Q. Where

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, which are Masculines onely in the Plurall?

A. *Sed audi: Mascula duntaxit cœlos, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. *Cœlum* and *Argos* are the Neuter Gender, in the singular Number, and the Masculine onely in the Plurall: as, *Hoc cœlum*, Plural. *hi cœlitantium*: so *hoc Argos*, Plural. *hi Argi*.

Q. Where is the rule for Neuters singular, Feminines Plurall?

A. *Nundinum & hinc Epulum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That these three, *Nundinum*, *epulum*, *balneum*, are Neuters in the singular Number, and Feminines onely in the Plurall.

Q. Are none of these the Neuter Gender, in the Plurall Number?

A. The Poet *Iuuenal* hath *Balnea* in the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue mee the rule for Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall.

A. *Hac maribus dantur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These eight wordes are Masculines singular, Neuters Plurall: to wit, *Manalus*, *Dyndimus*, *Ismarus*, *Tartarus*, *Taygetus*, *Tanarus*, *Massicus*, *Gargarus*.

Q. Where is the rule of Masculines singular, Masculines and Neuters Plurall.

A. *At numerus genus his dabit, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning.

A. These foure words, *Sibilus*, *iocus*, *locus*, *Auernus*, are of the Masculine Gender in the Singular Number, Masculine and Neuter in the Plurall.

Defectiues.

Q. **W** Here begin your rules for the Heteroclits, called Defectiues?

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A. *Qua sequitur manca, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All these sorts of Nounes following, are lame [or defective] in Number, or in Case.

Q. Rehearse the severall sorts of Defectives, as they are sette downe in your Booke, before the rules or in the margents.

A. Aptots, Monoptots, Diptots, Triptots, Nounes wanting the Vocative case: Propers wanting the Plurall Number: Neuters singular wanting certaine cases in the Plurall: Appellatives Masculines wanting the Plurall: Feminines wanting the Plurall: Neuters wanting the Plurall: Masculines wanting the Singular, Feminines wanting the Singular, Neuters wanting the Singular.

Aptots.

Q. Which are those which you call Aptots?

A. Such as haue no severall case, but are alike in all cases.

Q. Where is the rule of them?

A. *Qua nullum variant casum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These words haue no case, & are therefore called Aptots: As, (a) *Fas, nil, nihil, instar*: so, many ending in *u*, and in *i*. In *u*, as *Cornu, genu*; In *i*, as *Gummi, frugi*: So also *Tempe, tot, quot*; and all numbers, from three to a hundred.

Q. Haue these no number?

A. Yes; *Fas, nil, nihil, instar, cornu, genu, gummi*, are of the Singular Number vndeclined. (b) *Frugi*, both Singular and Plurall vndeclined. (c) *Tempe* of the Plurall vndeclined. *Tot, quot*, & all numbers from three to a hundred (as d *Quatuor, quinque*, &c.) are the Plurall number vndeclined.

Singular and Plurall. e *Tempe* is the Neuter Gender, & Plurall number of the first Declension of the Contracts in Greeke, as *Teichea, Teiche*; so it makes e long in the rule *Sic Tempe, tot quot, &c.* as *Thessala Tempe*. d *Ambo* and *duo* are found to be of all Genders and Cases vndeclined, as *duo* in Greeke.

Q. Are

Q. Are none of these declined in either Number?

A. Yes; *Cornu* and *Genu*, with others ending in *n*, are declined wholly in the Plurall Number.

Q. How decline you *Fas*, & the rest of the Singular nūber?

A. Sing. *Hoc Fas innvariabile*.

Q. How decline you words in *n*, as *Cornu*?

A. *Hoc cornu innvariabile in Singulari; Plural. Hac cornua, horum cornuum, his cornibus, &c.*

Q. Decline *Tempe*.

A. Singul. and Plural. *Tempe innvariabile*.

Q. How decline you *Tot*, & those of the Plu. Number?

A. Plur. *Tot innvariabile*: or, *Hi, he & hac Tot innuari*: so *Hi, he, & hac quatuor innar. &c.* This is the vsuall manner.

Monoptots.

Q. Which call you Monoptots?

A. Such words as are found onely in one oblique case.

Q. What meane you by an oblique case?

A. Any besides the Nominatiue and the Vocatiue.

Q. Giue your rule for Monoptots.

A. *Estque Monoptoton, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These words (*a*) *Noctu, natu, iussu, iniussu, astu, promptu, permissu*, are of the Ablatiue case Singular. *Astus* is read also in the Plurall Number. *Inficias* is found onely in the Accusatiue case Plurall. *Noctu* is found of the feminine Gender for *nocte*.

Q. Decline *Noctu*.

A. Ablat. *Noctu*; so the rest.

Q. Decline *Inficias*.

A. Accus. *has inficias*.

Diptots.

Q. What words doe you call Diptots?

A. Such as haue bur two cases.

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Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Sunt Diptota quibus, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the Rule.

A. These words haue but onely two cases in the singular number, *fors sorte, spontis sponte, plus pluris, ingeris ingere, verberis verberare, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete, vicem vice*. These haue two in the Plurall number, *repetundarum repetundis, suppetia suppetias*.

Q. Haue none of those words of the Singular number, all the cases of the Plurall number?

A. Yes: these foure, *verberis, vicem, plus* and *ingere*.

Q. Giue the rule for them.

A. *Verberis, atque vicem, sic plus, &c.*

Triptots.

Q. **W**hat words doe you call Triptots?

A. Such as haue but three cases in the Singular number.

Q. Giue the Rule.

A. *Tres quibus inflectis, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

*a Terence hath
precis in the
Datiue. Nihil
est preciloci re-
lictum.
Vis is seldome
read in the
Datiue.*

A. These two words, (*a*) *precis* and *opis*, haue but three in the singular number: as, *precis, precem, prece*; *opis, opem, ope*: *frugis* and *ditionis* want onely the Nominatiue, and Vocatiue; and *vis* commonly wanteth the Datiue: but they all haue the Plurall number whole.

Q. Giue your Rule for those vvhich want the Vocatiue case.

A. *Qua referunt, vt qui, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Relatiues, Interrogatiues, Distributiues, Indefinites, and all Pronounes, besides *tu, meus, noster* and *nostras*, doe lack the Vocatiue case.

Q. Giue

Q. Giue your Rules of Proper Names, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Propria cuncta notes quibus, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. This shortly : All proper names, names of graine [or corne] weights, hearbs, moill things, metalls, doe naturally and commonly want the Plurall number.

Q. But may not proper names sometimes haue the Plurall number?

A. Yes : but not properly, that is, not when they are taken for proper names ; but when they are taken for Appellatiues or common Nounes : Or when there are moe of the same name.

Q. Shew me how by example.

A. As, when *Cato*nes are taken for wise men, such as *Cato* was ; *Decij* put for valiant men, such as *Decius* was ; *Macenates* put for worthy Noble men, such as *Macenas* was ; then they are in the Plurall number. Or as, sundry called *Decius*.

Q. Giue the rule for this exception.

A. *Est ubi pluralem retinent, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that?

A. These sometimes haue the Plurall Number, sometimes they want it.

Q. Giue your rule of Neuters singular, wanting certaine cases in the Plurall.

A. * *Ordea, farra, forum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Neuters, *Hordeum, far, forum, mel, mulsum, defrutum, thus*, haue onely three cases : that is, the Nominatiue, Accusatiue, and Vocatiue, in the Plurall Number.

* *Hordea.*

This rule is set for an exception from *Propria cuncta notes.*

Q. Decline *Hordeum*.

A. Sing. Nom. *hoc hordeum*, Gen. *huius hordei*, Plur. Nom. *hæc hordea*, Accus. *hordea*, Voc. *hordea*.

Q. Giue your rule of Appellatiues Masculines wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Hæc*

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A. *Hesperus & vesper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Masculines, *Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, finus, penus, sanguis, asper, & nemo* (which is of the common of two Genders) doe want the Plurall Number.

* Q. Hath *Nemo* all the cases in the Singular Number?

A. It is seldome read in the Genitiue, or Vocatiue: according to that rule of *Despauterius*; *Nemo caret Genito, quinto, numeroque secundo*: *Nemo* wants the Genitiue, and Vocatiue Singular, and the Plurall Number.

Q. Giue your Rule of Feminines, wanting the Plurall Number.

A. *Singula Fæminæ generis, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Feminines do cōmonly want the Plural Number; *Pubes, salus, talio, indoles, rufus, pix, humus, lues, fuis, fuga, quies, cholera, fames, bilis, senectus, inuentus*. But *Soboles & lates* haue the Nominatiue, Accusatiue and Vocatiue in the Plurall Number: and so haue all Nounes of the fift Declension; except *res, species, facies, acies*, and *dies*, which haue all the Plurall Number.

Q. Are there no other Feminines wanting the Plurall Number?

A. Yes: names of vertues and vices doe commonly want the Plurall Number: as, *Stultitia, inuidia, sapientia, desidia*, and many other words like.

Q. Giue your Rule of Neuters wanting the Plurall.

A. *Nec licet his Neutris, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Neuters want the Plurall Number, *Delicium, senium, lathum, cœnum, salum, barathrum, virus, vitrum, viscum, penum, iustitium, nihilum, ver, lac, gluten, hælec, gelu, solium, inbar*.

Q. Giue

Q. Give me your Rules of Masculines wanting the Singular Number?

A. *Mascula sunt tantum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Masculines do want the Singular Number; *Manes, maiores, cancelli, liberi, antes, menses*, being taken for an issue of blood, *lemures, fasti, minores, natales, penates*; vvith certaine proper names of places, of the Plurall Number: as, *Gabij, Locri* and the like.

Q. Give your rule for Feminines wanting the Singular Number.

A. *Hæc sunt fœminei generis, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. These Feminines want the Singular Number. *Exuvie, phalera*, and so the rest. So *plaga* signifying nets, vvith *valua, diuitia, nuptia, lactes*, and names of Cities which are of the Feminine Gender, and Plurall Number: as, *Theba, Athena*, and the like.

Q. Give your Rule for Neuters wanting the Singular.

A. *Rarius hæc prima, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of the Rule.

A. These Neuters vvant the Singular Number; *Alenia, resqua, præcordia, iustia, arma, mapalia, bellaria, munia, castra, iusta, sponsalia, rostra, crepundia, cunabula, exta, effata*, also the feasts of the heathenish Gods: as, *Bacchanalia* and the like.

Heteroclits, called *Redundantia*.

Q. Give your Rules for those words which redound, or which haue more in declining then Nounes haue commonly.

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. How many rules haue you of them?

A. Five. First, of such words as are of diuers terminations,

P

ons,

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ons, declining and Genders. Secondly, such as haue two Accusatiue cases. Thirdly, such as haue diuerse terminations, and some of them diuerse declining in the same sense and Gender. Fourthly, such as are of the fourth and second declension. Fifthly, Adiectiues of diuers terminations and declining.

Q. Where is your rule for those which are of diuers Terminations, Declining and Gender?

A. *Hæc quasi luxuriant, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. These Substantiues haue diuers Terminations, Declining and Genders: as, *hic tonitrus hoc tonitru, hic clypeus hoc clypeum, hic baculus hoc baculum, hic sensus hoc sensum, hic rignus hoc rignum, hoc tapetum ti, hoc tapete tis, and hic tapes êtis; hic punctus hoc punctum, hoc sinapi inuariabile hæc sinapis, hic sinus hoc sinum, hæc menda hoc mendum, hic viscus hoc viscum, hoc cornu inuariabile hoc cornum and hic cornu, hic euentus hoc euentum,** and many other like vnto them,

in the Plural. *Problema and problematum. dogma, schema, tbema: Schema, atis, and schema, æ: so pascha, atis, and pascha, æ; Iuger, and iugerum, i, and Iuger, is, and ingeris, is. So Labium & labia, æus and anum, nasus and nasum, collus and collum, uterus and uterum. Hic guttur and hoc guttur: Vlysses, ii, and Vlysses, Vlysei; by Synaresis vlysei, & by contraction Vlyssi, of Vlysses of the third Declension of the contracts in Greek; like Basileus, So are Achilli, Oronti, Achatii, when they are vsed in the Genitiue case as they are oft; as is manifest by the Adiectiues agreeing with them in the Gen. t.*

Q. Giue your rule for those vvhich haue two Accusatiue cases.

A. *Sed tibi præterea, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. Certaine Greeke wordes, vvhenthey are made Latine words, haue two Accusatiue cases; one of the Latine, an other of the Greeke: as, *Hic panther êris. Accus. hunc pantherem vel panthera; so crater, is, Accus. hunc craterem vel cratera; cassis idis, Accus. hanc cassidem vel cassida; æther, ætherem vel æthera.*

Q. May not other Substantiues bee made of the Greeke Accusatiue case?

A. Yes:

A. Yes: as of *panthera* may bee made *hac panthera panthera*.

Q. Where is your rule for those which haue diuers terminations in the Nominatiue case, in the same sense and Gender?

A. *Vertitur hic rectus, sensu &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of the rule.

A. These words haue diuers Nominatiue cases, & some of them sundry declinings, keeping the same sense and Gender: as, (a) *Hic Gibbus bi*, and *gibber eris*, *hic cucumis vel cucumer* (a) *puerus, eri*, *cucumeris*, *hac stipis stipis*, and *hac stipis is*, *hic vel hac cinis* *puer, eri: nubes* *cineris*, and *ciner cineris*, *hic vomis vel vomer vomeris*, *hac scobis vel scobis is*, *hic vel hac puluis vel puluer eris*, *hic & hac puber* *Hac pubes is*, *vel pubes eris*.

Q. VVhat other vvordes haue you belonging to this Rule?

A. Words ending in *or*, and in *os*: as, *Hic honor* and *honoris*; *hoc ador* and *ados adoris*: so *hac apes* and *apis is*, *hac plebs* and *plebis, is*.

Q. Are there not other Nounes also belonging to this Rule?

A. Yes: many comming of Greek wordes: as, *hic Delphinus*, and *delphinus i*, *hic elephas tis* and *elephantus ti*, *hic congrus vel conger i*, *hic Meleagrus vel Meleager i*, *hic Tencrus* and *Tencer i*: so, many other like.

Q. Giue your rule for those that change their Declension.

A. *Hac simul & quarti, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. These Nounes are of the second and fourth Declension: as, *laurus*, *quercus*, *pinus*, *ficus*, *colus*, *penus*, *cornus* (when it signifieth a Doggetree) *lacus* and *domus*.

Q. Decline *Laurus*.

A. *Hac laurus*, Gen. *lauri vel laurus*, &c. so the rest.

Tumulus, *ornatus*, *gemitus*, *senatus*, are found also of the second Declension. So *annus*, *us*, and *annus*, *annus*.

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Q. Where is your Rule for Adiectives of diuers declinings and endings?

A. *Et quæ luxuriant sunt, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. There are certain Adiectives which haue two manner of endings and declinings; and especially those which come of these words, *arma, iugum, neruius, somnus, cliues, animum, limus, frenum, cera, bacillum.*

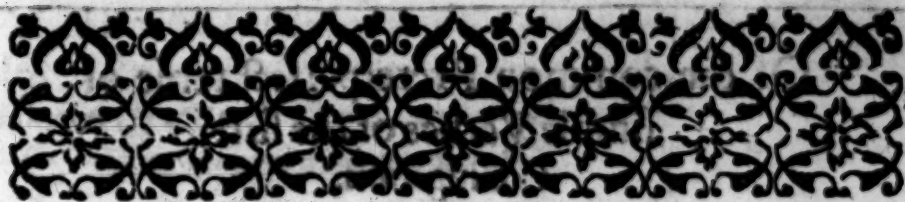
How doe these end?

A. Both in *us*, and in *is*: as, *inermus*, and *inermis*, coming of *arma*.

Q. How are these declined?

A. Ending in *us*, they are declined like *bonus*; in *is*, like *tristis*: as, *inermus, a, um*; and *hic & hac inermis & hoc inermis*.

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Rules of the Verbes, called

As in presenti.

Q. What are the Rules of Verbes for?

A. For the Preterperfect tenses and Supines of Verbes.

Q. In what order are those rules of the Verbes placed?

A. First for the common Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*. Secondly, for the Preterperfect tenses of compound Verbes. Thirdly, for the Supines of simple Verbes. Fourthly, for the Supines of compound Verbes. Fifthly, for the Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *er*. Sixthly, for Verbes having two Preterperfect tenses. Seauenthly, for the preterperfect tenses of Verbes Neuter Passiues. Eighthly, for Verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense. Ninthly, for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tense. Tenthly, for Verbes lacking their Supines.

Q. For the Preterperfect tenses of simple Verbes ending in *o*, what order is kept?

A. According to the order of the foure Coniugations. First, for Verbes of the first Coniugation like *Ama*. Secondly, for Verbes of the second Coniugation like *Daceo*. Thirdly, for Verbes of the Third Coniugation, like *Lego*. Fourthly, for Verbes of the fourth Coniugation, like *Audio*.

P. 3. Of

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Of the common Preterperfect tense of
Simple Verbes of the first
Coniugation.

(a) *Lano* & so
the rest excep-
ted may seem
to haue been
sometimes of
the third Cō-
iugation.

They make
the Preterper-
tense very sel-
dome in *ani*,
though some-
time some of
them are
found so: as,
necani, *Plaut*.

Q. Give your Rule for all simple Verbes ending in *o*,
of the first Coniugation like *Amo*.

A. As in *presenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Verbes of the first Coniugation, hauing *as* in the
Present tense, as, *Amo amas*, will haue *ani* in the Preterper-
fect tense like *amani*: as, *Nonas, nani*; except (a) *lauo, lauas*,
which makes *laui*, not *lauani*; so *inuo inui*, and *nexo, seco, neco*,
mico, plico, frico, domo, tono, sono, crepo, veto, cubo, which make
ui: as, *nexo as, ui*. Also *do das*, which makes *dedi*, and *sto, stas*,
steti.

The second Coniugation.

Q. Where is your Rule for Verbes of the second
Coniugation like *Doces*?

A. Es in *presenti perfectum*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. Verbs of the second Coniugation, hauing *es* in the Pre-
sent tense like *doces*, will haue *ui* in the Preterperfect
tense like *docui*: as, *Nigra nigras nigrui*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: my book seames to make six.

Q. What is the first?

A. *Iubeo excipe iussi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it?

A. These Verbs are first excepted; *Iubeo* which makes *iussi*,
not *iubui*; *sorbeo* hauing *sorbi* and *sorpsi*, *Adulceo mulsi*, *luceo*
luxi, *sedeo sedi*, *video vidi*, *prandeo prandi*, (b) *strideo stridi*.

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Quatuor bis infra*, &c.

(b) *Stridere*,
fernere, cauere,
are sometimes
read as if of
the third Cō-
iugation. *Fri-*
geo hath also
friguit in the
Preterperfect
tense, and so
refriguit.

Q. Give

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. That the first syllable of the preterperfect tense is doubled in these foure Verbes: *Pendeo*, making *pependi*, *memordeo*, making *memordi*, *spondeo* making *spondendi*, *tondeo* making *totondi*.

Memordi and
spondendi are
out of vse.

Q. What is the third exception?

A. *L* vel *r* ante *geo* *si* *f* *f* *e* *t*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. If *l* or *r* be set before *geo*, *geo* must be turned into *si*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *urgeo* *urssi*, *mulgeo* *mulsi* and *mulxi*. These ending in *geo*, make *xi*: as, *Frigeo* *frixi*, *lugeo* *luxi*, *augeo* *auxi*.

Q. What is the fourth exception?

A. *D* at *fleo* *fles*, *fleui*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. These Verbes in *leo* make *vi*, in the Preterperfect: as, *Fleo* *fleui*, *Leo* *leni*, and the compounds of *Leo*: as, *deleo* *deleui*, *soleo* *soleui*, and *neoneui*.

Q. What is the fifth exception?

A. *A* *maneo* *manfi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning.

A. *Maneo* makes *manfi*; so *torqueo* *torfi*, and *habeo* *hafi*.

Q. What is the last exception?

A. *V* *eo* *fi* *vi*, &c.

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. Verbes ending in *Veo* make *vi*: as, *serueo* *serui*; except *nineo* and *conuineo* coming of it, which make both *uini* & *nixi*. To which may be ioyned *cieo* making *cini*, & *vico* *uini*.

The third Coniugation.

Q. **W** Here begin your rules for Verbs of the third Coniugation like *Lego*?

A. *Tertia prateritum formabit*, &c.

Q. Have these any common ending of the Preterperfect tense, as the Verbs of the first and second Coniugation have?

A. No: but so many several terminations as they have of their Present tense, so many kindes of Preterperfect tenses have.

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haue they.

Q. What is then the meaning of that rule, *Tertia prateritum, &c.*

A. That Verbs of the third Coniugation forme their Preterperfect tense, according to the termination of the Present tense: as in the rules following.

Q. How can you know the right Preterperfect tense and rule by those Rules?

A. I must marke how the Verbe ends, whether in *bo*, *co*, *do*, or any of the rest; according to the order of the letters, and as they stand in my booke: and so shall I finde my rule.

Q. If your Verbe end in *bo* in the Present tense, how doth it make the Preterperfect tense?

A. By changing *bo* into *bi*: as *Lambo lambi*; except *scribo* which makes *scripsi*, *nubo nupsi*, and *cumbo cubui*.

Giue the rule.

A. *Bo* fit *bi*, vt *Lambo bi*, &c.

Q. Tell mee shortly the meaning of euery of those rules in order.

1. What is *co* turned into?

A. *Co* is turned into *ci*: as *vinco vici*; except *parco*, which makes both (a) *peperi* and *parsi*, *dico dixi*, and *duco duxi*.

(a) *Parciui* is out of vse; so *sci* *scidi* & *sci* *scindidi* of *sci* *scindo*.

Q. What is *do* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Di*: as, *mando mandi*. But *fundo* makes *fidi*, *fundo fudi*, *tundo tundi*, *pendo pendi*, *tendo tetendi*, *pedo pepedi*; so *cado cecidi*, and *cado* to beate *cecidi*.

Cedo to giue place makes *cessi*; so all these Verbes, *vado*, *rado*, *ludo*, *diuido*, *trudo*, *clando*, *plando*, *rodo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *si*, not in *di*: as, *vado vasi*, &c.

Q. What is *go* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Go* is made *xi*, as, *iungo iunxi*: except *re* be set before *go*; for then it is turned into *si*, as, *spargo sparsi*. But these Verbes ending in *go* make *gi*: as, *lego legi*, *ago egi*, *tango tetigi*, *pungo punxi* and *pupugi*; *pango* when it signifieth to make a covenant, will haue *pepegi*; but when it signifieth to ioyne it will haue *pegi*, and when it signifieth to sing it will haue *panxi*.

Tergeo & *fages* are found for *tergo* and *fugo*.

Q. What is *ho* made?

A. *Ho* is made *xi*: as, *traho traxi*, and *veho vixi*.

Q. What

Q. What is *Lo* made?

A. *Lo* is made *li*: as, *colo, colui*; but *psello* with *p*, and *fello* without *p*, doe both make *li*, not *lii*: as, *psello, psalli*. Also *vello* makes *velli* and *vulsi*, *fallo* *fefelli*; *cello*, signifying to breake, *ceculi*, and *pello* *pepuli*.

Excello excellat.
Percello in Te-
rence makes
perculsi; vnlesse
it bee printed
false, or percus-
se of percussio.

Q. What is *mo* made?

A. *ii*: as *vomo vomui*. But *emo* makes *emi*. And *emo, pro-
mo, demo, fama, premo* make *si*: as *como compsi*, &c.

Q. What is *no* made in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sino fini*; except *tenno* which makes *tempfi*,
sterno strani, *sperno spreui*, *lino* which makes *lemi* & sometimes
loni and *lini*, *cerno* making *crevi*: *gigno* makes *genni*, *pono po-
sui, cano cecini*.

Posui for posui,
and occinui for
occinni are out
of vse.

Q. What is *po* made?

A. *Pfi*: as, *Scalpo scalpfi*; except *rumpo* which makes *rupi*,
strepo strepi, and *crepo crepi*.

Q. What is *quo* turned into?

A. *Qui*: as, *Linguo liqui*; except *coquo*, that makes *coxi*.

Q. What is *ro* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Sero*, to plant or to sowe, *seui*; but in other sig-
nifications it makes *serui*: *verro* makes *verri* and *verfi*, *vro
ussi*, *gerogessi*, *quero quesui*, *terro trini*, *curro cucurri*.

What is *so* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Accerso accersui*; so *arcesso*, *incesso*, *lacersso*; but
capesso makes *capessi* and *capessui*, *faceppo* *facepsi*, *viso visi*, and
pinso pinsui.

Q. What is *sca* made?

A. *Vs*: as, *Pasco pasui*; but *posco* makes *poposci*, *disco didici*,
quinisco quexi.

Q. What is *ta* made?

A. *Ti*: as, *Verto verti*; but *sisto*, signifying to make to stand,
will haue *stui*: so *sterto* hath *stertui*, *meto messui*. Words end-
ing in *ecto* will haue *exi*: as, *Flecto flexi*; but *pecto* makes *pe-
xui* and *pexi*, and *necto nexui* and *nexi*. *Mitto* makes *misi*:
peto hath *petui* and *petui*.

Q. What is *Vo* made?

A. *Vi*: as, *Voluo volui*; but *vinuo* makes *vixi*, *nexo* hath *ne-
xui*, and *texo texui*.

Q. What is *cio* made?

Q

A. *Ci*:

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A. *Ci*: as, *Facio feci, jacio ieci*: but the old word *lacio* makes *laxo*, and *specio spexi*.

Q. What is *do* made?

A. *Di*: as, *Fodio fodi*.

Q. What is *gio* made?

A. *Gi*: as, *Fugio fugi*.

Q. What is *pio* made?

A. *Pi*: as, *capio cepi*: but *cupio* makes *cupini*, *rapio* makes *rapui*, *sapio sapii* and *sapiui*.

Q. What is *rio* made?

A. *Ri*: as, *Pario peperi*.

Q. What is *tio* made?

A. *Tio* is made *si* with a double *s*: as, *Quatio quasisi*.

Q. What is *nio* made?

A. *ni*: as, *statuo statui*: but *pluo* makes *pluvi*, and *plui*: *struo* makes *struxi*, and *fluo* *fluxi*.

The fourth Conjugation.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for words of the fourth Conjugation, like *Audio*?

A. *Quarta dat is ivi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All Verbs of the fourth Conjugation make their Preterperfect tenses in *ivi*: as, *scio, scis, scini*. Except *venio*, which makes *veni*: so *cambio, raucio, farcio, sartio, sepio, sentio, fulcio, haurio*; which make *si*: *sanxio* makes *sanxi*, and *vincio vixi*; *salvo* hath *salui*, and *amicio amicui*.

Q. Doe these neuer make their Preterperfect tense in *ivi*?

A. Yes: sometimes, though more seldome: by the rule *Parciō, utemur, cambiui, &c.*

Of the Preterperfect tenses of Compound Verbes.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for the Preterperfect tense of Compound Verbes?

A. *Præteritum dat idem, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That the Compound Verbe hath the same Preterperfect tense with his simple Verbe. As, *Doceo docui, edoceo edocui.*

Q. Are there no exceptions from this rule?

A. Yes: diuerse.

Q. Which is the first exception?

A. *Sed syllaba semper, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that exception?

A. That the first syllable of the Preterperfect tense, which is doubled in some simple Verbes, is not doubled in their compounds: except onely in these three, *præcurro, excurro, repungo*; and in the Compounds of *do, disco, sto, and posco*.

Q. Shew how for example.

A. *Curro* makes *cucurri*; but the Compounds of it, as *occurro* makes but *occurri*, not *occucurri*: so all other compounds; except *præcurro*, which makes *præcucurri*: and so *excurro, repungo, &c.*

Q. Which is your second exception?

A. Of the Compounds of *plico, oleo, pingo, do* and *sto*, as they are noted in the margent of my booke, and haue euery one their seuerall rules.

Q. What is your rule for the Compounds of *plico*?

A. *Aplico compositum, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. *Plico* being compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, will haue *ui*, in the Preterperfect tense: as, *Supplico as, supplicauit*: so *multiplico*, compounded of *multum* and *plico*, will haue *multiplicauit*: but all the rest of the compounds of *plico* haue both *ui* and *ui*: as, *aplico, applicui, vel applicauit*: so *complico, replico, explico*.

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Q. Give your rule for the Compounds of *oleo*.

A. *Quamvis vult oleo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. Although the simple Verbe *oleo* makes *olui* in the Preterperfect tense, yet all his Compounds make *olevi*: as, *Exoleo exolevi*; except *redoleo* and *suboleo*, which make *olui*: as, *redoleo, redolui, &c.*

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *pungo*?

A. *Composita à pungo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. All the compounds of *pungo* make *puxi*; except *repungo*, which makes *repuxi* and *repupugi*.

Q. Give your rule for the compounds of *do*.

A. *Natum à do quando, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. ^a The compounds of *do*, being of the third Conjugation, doe make *di*, not *d-i*: as *Addo, addis, addidi*; so ^b *credo, edo, dedo*, and all the rest of them: except *abscondo*, which makes *abscondi*.

Q. What doe the compounds of *sto* make?

A. *Stiti*, not *steri*: by the rule, *Natum à sto stas, stiti habebit*.

^a Though many compounds of *Do* are of the third Conjugation, yet the simple is now ever of the first.

^b *Credo, excresum et do.*

Compounds changing the first Vowell into *e*, euery where.

Q. **W**hat other exceptions have you, wherein the compound Verbs doe differ from the simple?

A. Three generall exceptions.

Q. Which are those?

A. The first, of such Verbs as when they are compounded doe change the first vowell euery where into *e*. The second, of such as change the first vowell into *i* euery where. The third, of such as change the first vowell into *i* euery where but in the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Give the rule of those which change the first vowell into *e*.

A. *Verba*

A. *Verba haec simplicia, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These simple Verbes, if they be compounded, doe change the first Vowell euery where into *e*: as, *Damno* being compounded with *con* makes *condemno*, not *condamno*; so of *laeta*, *oblecto*; and thus in all the rest.

Q. Haue you no speciall obseruation of any of those Verbes of that rule, which so change the first Vowell into *e*?

A. Yes: of some compounds of *pario* and *pasco*.

Q. What is your obseruation of the Compounds of *pario*?

A. That two of them, that is *comperio* and *reperio*, make their Preterperfect tense in *ri*: as, *comperio comperi*; and so *reperio reperi*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pario* make *iii*: as, *aperio aperii*, and *operio operii*.

Q. Is there nothing else to bee obserued in the Compounds of *pario*?

A. Yes: that (except in the Preterperfect tense) they are declined like Verbes of the fourth Conjugation, although the simple Verbe bee of the third Conjugation: as, *aperire*, *operire*, *reperire*.

Q. What is the obseruation of the compounds of *pasco*?

A. That onely two of them, *compesco* and *dispesco*, doe change the first Vowell into *e*, and make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*: as, *compesco is*, *compescui*, & *dispesco dispecui*: but all the rest of the compounds of *pasco*, doe keepe still the vowell and Preterperfect tense of the simple Verbe: as, *epasco*, *epascis*, *epaui*, &c.

Compounds changing the first Vowell
into *i*, euery where.

Q. Give your Rule of those which change the first Vowell into *i*, euery where.

A. *Hec habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q 3

Q. What:

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Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That these Verbes *habeo, lateo, salio, &c.* if they bee compounded, doe change the first vowell into *i*; as, of *habeo* is made *inhabeo*, and of *rapio, gripio, eripio*; and so in the rest.

Q. Have you no speciall obseruation of the compounds of *cano*?

A. Yes: that they make their Preterperfect tense in *ui*; though *cano* it selfe make *cecini*: as, *concino, concinui*.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *A cano natum preteritum per ui, &c.*

Q. Have you no other speciall rules which are ioyned to this rule; *Hac habeo, lateo, salio, &c.*?

A. Yes: the compounds of *placeo, pango, maneo, scalpo, calco, salto, claudio, quatio, lano*.

Q. What is your rule for the compounds of *placeo*?

A. *A placeo, sic displiceo, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of that rule.

A. That all the compounds of *placeo*, do change the first vowell into *i*; as, *displiceo*; except *complaceo*, and *perplaceo*, which are like the simple.

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *pango*.

A. *Composita apango retinent a quatuor ista, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *pango*, signifying to ioyne: that is, *depango, oppango, circumpango* and *repango*, doe keepe *a*: all the rest of the compounds of *pango* are changed into *i* (as, *impingo, impegi*) by the rule *Hac habeo, lateo, &c.*

Q. Giue your rule for the compounds of *maneo*.

A. *A maneo mansi, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That these foure compounds of *maneo*, *pramineo, emineo, promineo* and *immineo*, doe change the first vowel into *i*, and also make *mini* in the Preterperfect tense: as, *pramineo praminui*; but all the rest of them are in all things declined like *maneo*: as, *permaneo, permanfi*.

Q. Where is your rule for the compounds of *scalpo, calco, salto*?

A. Com-

depango depegi,
and depansi:
so repango.

A. *Composita à scalpo, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning?

A. That the compounds of *scalpa, calco, salto*, doe change into *u*, as, for *excalpo* we say *exulpo*: so for *incalco, inculco*, for *resalto, resulto*.

Q. Giue the rule for the compounds of *clando, quatio lano*.

A. *Composita à clando, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning?

A. The compounds of *clando, quatio, lano*, doe cast away *a*: as, of *clando* we doe not say *occlando* but *occludo*: so of *quatio*, not *perquatio*, but *percutio*: of *lano* we say *prolno*, not *prolano*.

Compounds changing the first vowell
into *i*, euery where but in the
Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for compounds changing the first vowell into *i*, euery where but in the Preterperfect tense?

A. *Hac si componas, &c.*

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That these Verbs *ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, iacio, lacio, specio, premo*, when they are compounded, doe change the first Vowell euery where into *i*, Except in the Preterperfect tense: as, of *Frango* we say *refringo, refregi*; of *capio*, *incipio, incepti*, not *incipi*.

Q. Haue you no exceptions?

A. Yes: I haue exceptions for some of the compounds of *ago, rego, facio, lego*.

Q. What is the first exception?

A. That *perago* and *satago*, are declined like the simple Verbe *ago*, keeping a still.

Q. Giue the rule.

A. *Sei pauca notentur: Namque sunt simplex, &c.*

Q. What is the second exception?

A. *Atque*

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A. *Visque ab ago, dego, dat degi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That these two compounds of *ago*, *d-ago*, and *e-ago*, & *pergo* and *furgo* compounds of *rego*, doe cast away the middle syllable of the Present tense.

Q. Shew me how.

A. As we doe not say *d-ago*, but *dego*: so for *e-ago* we say *cogo*, *pergo* for *per-ago*; and *furgo*, for *sur-ago*.

Q. What is the exception for the Compounds of *Facio*?

A. *Nil variat facio, nisi, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of it.

A. The compounds of *Facio*, do not change the first vowel into *i*, but in those which are compounded with Prepositions; as, *in-facio*: the rest, as (b) *olfacio*, and *calfacio*, keepe a still.

b *Olfacio* of *ole-re facio*: and *calfacio* of *calere facio*, or *calidum facio*.

Q. What is the exception for the compounds of *lego*?

A. *A lego nata, re, se, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning.

A. That *lego* beeing compounded with *re, se, per, pra, sub, or trans*, doth keepe still; as, *relego* not *religo*: the rest of the compounds of *lego*, doe change the first vowel into *i*: as, *intelligo*, not *intellego*.

Q. How doe the compounds of *lego* make their Preterperfect tense?

A. Three of them, *intelligo, diligo, negligo*, make their Preterperfect tense in *lexi*; all the rest haue *legi* in the Preterperfect tense.

Of the Supines of Simple Verbes.

Q. **H**ow vwill you knowe the Supine of a simple Verbe?

A. By the ending of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. Why so?

A. Be-

A. Because the Supine is formed of the Preterper. tense.

Q. Give your Rule.

A. *Nunc ex præterito, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That we must learne to forme the Supine, of the Preterperfect tense.

Q. If the Preterperfect tense ende in *bi*, how must the Supine ende?

A. In *tum*: as, *Bibi bibitum*.

Q. Give the Rule.

A. *Bi sibi tum format, &c.*

Q. What is *ci* made?

A. *Ci* is made *ctum*; as, *vici victum, ici ictum, feci factum, ieci iactum*.

Q. What is *di* made?

A. *Sum*: by the rule, *Di fit sum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. *Di*, in the Preterperfect tense, is made *sum* in the Supines: as, *vidi visum*. And some of them doe make it with a double *ss*: as, *pandi passum, sedi sessum, scidi scissum, fidi fissum, fedi fossam, not fossum*.

Q. What speciall obseruation haue you in that Rule?

A. *Hic etiam aduertas, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That the first syllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tense, is not doubled in the Supines: as, *Totondi* makes *tonsum*, not *totonsum*: so, *cecidi* *casum*, and *cecidi casum*, *tetendi* is made *tensum* and *tentum*, *tutudi* *tunsum*, *pepêdi* *peditum*, *dedi* *datum*.

Q. What is *gi* made?

A. *Gi* is made *tum*: as, *legi lectum*: *pegi* and *pepigi* make *petum*, *fregi fractum*, *tetigi tactum*, *egi actum*, *pupugi punctum*, *fugi fugitum*.

Q. What is *li* made?

A. *Li* is made *sum*: as, *falli*, signifying to season with salt, makes *falsum*, *pepuli pulsum*, *seculi culsum*, *sefelli falsum*, *velli vulsum*, *tuli* makes *latum*.

Q. What are these terminations, *mi*, *ni*, *pi*, *qui*, made?

R

A. *Tum*

A. *Tum* : as, *emi emptum*, *veni ventum*, *ceci cantum*; *cepi* comming of *capio* makes *captum*, and *cepi* of *cepio*, *captum*, *rapi ruptum*, *liqui lictum*.

Q. What is *ri* made?

A. *Ri* is made *sum* : as, *verri versum*; except *peperi*, which makes *partum*.

Q. What is *si* made?

A. *Si* is made *sum* : as, *visi visum*; but *missi* makes *missum* with a double *ss*. These which follow make *tum* : as, *fulsi fultum*, *hausi haustum*, *sarsi sartum*, *farfi fartum*, *ussi ustum*, *gesti gestum*, *torfi* makes both *tertum* and *torsum*, *indulsi* hath *indultum* and *indulsum*.

Q. What is *psi* made?

A. *Psi* is made *tum* : as, *scripsi scriptum*; but *campsi* makes *campsum*.

Q. What is *ti* made?

A. *Ti* is made *tum* : as, *steti* comming of *sto*, and *stiri* comming of *sisto*, doe both of them make *statum* : except *verti*, which makes *versum*.

Q. What is *vi* made?

A. *Vi* is made *tum* : as *Flavi statum*; except *pani*, vvhich makes *pastum* : so *lani* hath *lotum* *lantum* and *lanatum*, *potavi* *potum* and *potatum*, *caui* makes *cantum*, *seui* comming of *sero* makes *satum*, *liui litum*, *solui solutum*, *volui volutum*, *singultui singultum*, *veniui* to be sold makes *venum*, *sepelui sepultum*.

Q. What is *ui* made?

A. *ui* is made *itum* : as, *domui domitum*; but if the Preter-perfect *ui* come of a Verbe ending in *uo*, it is made *itum* in the Supines, and not *itum* : as *exui* comming of *exuo* makes *exutum*; except *ruui* of *ruo*, which makes *ruitum*, not *rutum*: *Secui* makes *sectum*, *necui* *nectum*, *fricui* *frictum*, *miscui* *mistum*, *amicui* *amictum*, *torrui* *tostum*, *docui* *doctum*, *tenui* *tentum*, *consului* *consultum*, *alui* makes *altum* and *alutum*, *salui* *saltum*, *colui* *cultum*, *occului* *occultum*, *pinui* *pistum*, *rapui* *raptum*, *serui* *fertum*, and *texui* *textum*.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule, *Hac scd ui mutant in sum, &c*?

A. These

A. These Verbes turne *ii* into *sum*: as, *censui* makes *censum*, *cellui* *cellsum*, *messui* *mesum*: but *nexui* makes *nexum*, and *pexui* *pexum*. *Patui* makes *passum*, *carni* *carsum* and *carium*.

Q. What is *xi* made?

A. *Xi* is made *etum*: as, *vinxi* *vinetum*. But five Verbes ending in *xi*, cast away *n*: as, *finxi* makes *fictum*, not *finetum*: so *minxi* *multum*, *pinxi* *pictum* *strinxi* *strictum*, & *rinxi* *ritum*. Also these foure Verbes ending in *xi*, make *xum*, not *etum*, *flexi* *flexum*, *plexi* *plexum*, *fixi* *fixum*, *fluxi* *fluxum*.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbes.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for Supines of Compound Verbes?

A. *Compositum ut simplex formatur, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. That Compound Verbes forme their Supines, as the simple Verbes vvhreeof they are compounded: as *Docui* makes *doctum*; so *edocui* *edoctum*.

Q. Is there no exception?

A. Yes: *Quamuis non eadem stet, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of it?

A. That there are some compound Supines, which haue not the same syllable, which the simple haue.

Q. Which are those?

A. The compounds of *insum* make *tusum*, of *ruitum* *ritum*, of *salum* *sultum*, and of *satum* *situm*. So *captum*, *factum*, *iactum*, *raptum*, *cantum*, *partum*, *sparsum*, *carptum*, *far- tum*, doe change *a*, into *e*: as of *captum* *inceptum*, of *factum* *infectum*. &c.

Q. Haue you no other obseruations of the Supines of compound Verbes?

A. Yes: of *Edo* and *nosco*.

Q. What for *Edo*?

R 2

A. That

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A. That the compounds of *Edo* doe not make *estum*, as the simple Verbe *edo* doth: but *esum* alone: as, *exedo* makes *exesum*: onely *comedo* makes *comesum* and *comestum*, by the rule, *Verbum Edo compositum*, &c.

Q. What is your obseruation for the compounds of *Nosco*?

A. *A Nosco tantum duo*, &c.

Q. Giue the meaning of it.

A. That onely these two compounds of *Nosco*, *cognosco* & *agnosco*, haue *cognitum* and *agnitum*. All the rest of the compounds of *nosco* make *notum*: as, *pernosco* *pernotum*; none of them make *noscitum*.

Preterperfect tenses of Verbes in *or*.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbes in *or*?

A. *Verba in or admittunt*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of that rule?

A. That all Verbes Passiues, whose Actiues haue the Supines, do make their Preterperfect tense, of the latter Supine of the Actiue voyce, by changing *n* into *us*, and putting to *sum vel fui*: as of *Legit* is made *lectus sum vel fui*.

Q. Is there no exception from that rule?

A. Yes: *At horum nunc est Deponens*, &c.

Q. What is the meaning of it?

a In Verbes Deponents & Commons which forme the Preterperfect tense after the ordinary manner, as Passiues do: we must faine later Supines to forme them of.

A. *a* That Deponents & Commons are to be marked; because they haue no later Supine of the Actiue, whereof to be formed: and especially those are to be noted which seeme to differ from the common kinde of declining.

Q. Repeate those which are obserued in your booke.

A. *Labor* makes *lapsus*, *patior* makes *passus*, and the compounds of *patior*: as, *compatior* *compassus*, *perpetior* *perpeffus*: *fateor* which makes *fassus*, and the compounds of it: as, *confiteor* *confessus*, *diffiteor* *difffessus*: *gradior* making *gressus*, with the compounds of it: as, *digredior* *digressus*. So *fatiscor* *fessus*, *metiormensus*, *utor* *usus*, *ordior* signifying to weaue making *orditus*, *ordior*, to begin *orsus*, *nitor* *nissus vel nixus sum*, *ulciscor*.

*ulciscor ultus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliniscor oblitus, fruor fructus vel fructus, misereor misertus, inor and inor both make tuitus, although they have both *inim* & *uitum* in their Supines. Loquor makes loquutus, sequor sequutus, experior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, apiscor apinus, adipiscor adeptus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expergiscor experectus, comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, (b) morior mortuus, orior ortus.*

(b) Morior, oris, sum, mori.
Orior, oris vel oreris ortus sum oriri.

Of Verbes hauing a double Preterperfect tense.

Q. W Here is your Rule for Verbs which haue two Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum actiue, &c.*

Q. Giue me the meaning of that rule.

A. These Verbes Neuters haue a Preterperfect tense, both of the Actiue and Passiue voyce: as, *Cæno cœnari* and *cœnatus sum*, *inro inrari* and *inratus sum*; *poto potari* and *potus*, *titubo titubari* and *titubatus*, *careo carui* and *causus*, *prandeo prandi* and *pransus*, *pateo patui* and *passus*, *placeo placui* and *placitus*, *suesco sueni* and *suetus*, *veneo to be solde veniri* and *venditus sum*, *nubo to be married nupsi* and *nupta sum*, *mereor meritus sum* and *merui*, *libet* makes *libuit* and *libitum est vel fuit*, *licet* makes *licuit* and *licitum est vel fuit*, *cadet caduit* and *pertasum est vel fuit*, *puDET puduit* & *puditum est vel fuit*, *piges piguit* and *pigitum est vel fuit*.

Of the Preterperfect tense of Verbes Neuters Passiues.

Q. H Aue you not some Verbs which are called Neuter Passiues?

A. Yes.

Q. What Verbes are those?

A. Verbes Neuters hauing for most part the Passiue signification.

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fication, and the Preterperfect tense of the Passive.

Q. What is your rule for them?

A. *Neutropassivum sic prateritum, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that rule.

A. These Neuter Passives have a Preterperfect tense, as if of the Passive voyce: as, *Gaudeo gausus sum, fido fisis sum, audio ausus sum, fio factus sum, soleo solitus sum, mereo meritus sum*. Although the Grammarian *Phocas* count *meritus* a Noun.

Of Verbes borrowing a Preterperfect tense.

Q. **W** Here is your Rule for those which borrow their Preterperfect tense?

A. *Quadam prateritum verba, &c.*

Q. Give me the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbs have no Preterperfect tense of their own, but borrow a Preterperfect tense of others: as, 1. Verbes Inceptives ending in *sco*, being put for the Primitive Verbes, whereof they are deriued, doe borrow their Preterperfect tense of them.

Q. What meane you by Inceptives ending in *sco*, put for their Primitives?

A. Verbes which end in *sco*, signifying to begin to doe a thing, or to waxe more: as, *Tepeesco*, to begin to be warme or to waxe warme, being put for *tepeo* to be warme, hath *tepeui* in the Preterperfect tense: and so *seruesco* put for *serueo* will haue *serui*.

Q. Name the other Verbes which borrow the Preterperfect tense.

A. *Cerno* hath *vidi* of *video*, *quatio* makes *conculsi* of *concutio*, *ferio* hath *percussi* of *percutio*, *meio* hath *minxi* of *mingo*, *siao* hath *sedi* of *sedo*, *sollo* hath *sustuli* of *suffero*, *sum* hath *fui* of *fuo*, *fero* hath *tuli* of *tulo*, *sisto* signifying to stand will haue *steti* of *sto*, *furo* hath *insanui* of *insanio*: so *vescor* makes *pastui*

pastus sum of *pascor*, *medeor* will have *medicatus* coming of *medicor*, *liquor liquefactus* of *liquefio*, *reminiscor* makes *recordatus*, of *recordor*.

Of Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses.

Q. **W**Here is your Rule for Verbes wanting their Preterperfect tenses?

A. *Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo, &c.*

Q. Give the meaning of that Rule.

A. These Verbes want their Preterperfect tense. First, these sixe; *vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo*. Secondly, such Verbs Inceptives ending in *sco*, which are not put for their Primitives, but for them selves, or which have no Primitive Verbes: as, *Puerasco* I begin my boyes age; which is deriued of *Puer*, not of any Verbe. Thirdly, such Verbes Passives, whose Actives want the Supines, whereof the Preterperfect tense should be formed: as, *metuor, timeor*. Fourthly, all Meditatives besides *parturio*, which makes *parturini*, and *esurio esuriui*.

Q. What Verbes doe you call Meditatives?

A. All Verbes signifying a meditation or a desire to doe a thing, or to be about to doe something: as, *Scripturio*, I am about to write, *esurio*, I hunger or haue a desire to eate.

Of Verbes wanting their Supines.

Q. **G**ive your Rule for Verbs wanting their Supines.

A. *Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c.*

Q. What is the meaning of that Rule?

A. All these Verbes doe commonly want their Supines; Of *Parco* are *Lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, parco, dispesco, posco, disco* compounded found *parsum* *co, quinisco, dego, angō, sugo, lingo, mingo, satago, psallo, volo*, and *paritum*; *nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaneo, lineo, aneo, paneo, conineo*, but out of vse. *ferueo*. So the compounds of *nuo*: as, *renuo*; the compounds of

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Excello and
præcello com-
pounds of *cel-*
lo do want the
Supines.

The com-
pounds of *lin-*
quo haue the
Supines: as,
relictum; though
it be seldome
read in the
simple.

of *cado*, as, *incido*: except *occido* which makes *occisum*, and
recido which makes *reccisum*.

Also these Verbes want their Supines; *respuo*, *linguo*, *luo*,
metuo, *cluo*, *frigeo*, *caluo*, *sterio*, *timeo*, *lucco* and *arceo*: but
the compounds of *arceo* do make *ercitum*. So the compounds
of *gruo* want their Supines: as, *ingruo*.

Finally, all Neuters of the second Coniugation, which
haue *ui* in the Preterperfect tense, doe want their

Supines: except *oleo*, *doleo*, *placeo*, *taceo*, *pa-*
reo, *careo*, *uereco*, *patco*, *lateo*, *ualeo*,
and *caleo*; which haue
their Supines.

FINIS.



